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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER PRINCIPLES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLII. CONGRESS.

The Democracy and Greeley.

Democratic Members Define Their Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to increase twenty per cent. the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes or both hands, or were otherwise totally disabled, and stated that it would cause an increased annual expenditure of about $000,000. The bill passed.

Mr. SCHURZ obtained leave to make a personal explanation, and said: I see it stated in several papers of my State that when the vote was taken on the amnesty bill I was not present in the Senate, and that several of the questions connected with that bill might have been decided otherwise by my vote. I wish to say that I was absent on account of sickness, and that I had taken the precaution, in order not to lose my vote, to secure a pair off with Senator Nye.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the enforcement act.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a substitute for a portion of his pending amendment, providing that it shall be unlawful for any civil, military or naval officer of the United States, or any person connected with the service, to attempt to coerce, directly or indirectly, undue influence or control over voters, or to that end to distribute ballots marked in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment that no officer in the employ of the Federal Government shall in any way have anything to do with elections. He supported his amendment by stating that Government officials connected with the navy yard at Mare Island exercised undue influence in the most outrageous manner at the last State election. Employees of the navy yard were compelled to walk up to the polls in many cases, their tickets were numbered by the number of their names on the pay roll, their obligation to vote that prepared ticket was thus connected directly with their daily bread, and all this under the eyes of Government officials, and of course with their full knowledge. It is to prevent the recurrence of such scenes in the future that I have offered this second section. He then advocated the first section of his pending amendment, forbidding the use or presence of troops at elections, unless when called for by the civil authorities to keep the peace, and in this connection spoke at length and in severe condemnation of the presence of troops at the election in New York city and elsewhere.

Mr. COLE replied. He said he agreed with his colleague in condemning whatever was wrong or unfair in the manner of conducting the election at Mare Island, but he believed that his colleague was mistaken in many of his statements. Mr. Cole said further that the increased vote was accounted for by the increased population of the Sonoma Valley, which had become in the interval the terminus of the Pacific Railway, and had therefore grown very rapidly.

Mr. STOCKTON asked him how it happened that the increase was all on the Republican side?

Mr. COLE said that was to be accounted for by the conversion of people from the error of their ways. He doubted, too, the correctness of Mr. Casserly's statement that the election was carried on under the direction of Government officers.

After considerable debate between Messrs. CASSERLY and COLE, the Senate went into executive session and remained therein until four o'clock. Then, in open session, Mr. Casserly's amendment was rejected, by a vote of 18 to 31, and the second by 19 to 31.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered as an amendment the first section of the House general amnesty bill.

Mr. NYE moved to amend the amendment by adding a second section, requiring that before any person can take the benefit of amnesty he must swear that he has not for two years had any connection with any Ku-Klux organization. Adopted—yeas 26, nays 24.

Mr. BOREMAN stated that although he was in favor of amnesty, he would not vote to put it upon this bill, as it was not germaine to the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate now had before it an amnesty bill as passed by the House, and he called on the friends of the measure to stand by it. This country, he said, could no longer be deceived by these professions in favor of amnesty, followed by votes against it.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if an amnesty bill should be added to the pending measure, he would move his civil rights bill as a further amendment. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said he knew of no civil rights bill pending. The title was a misnomer. The bill was for the establishment of civil rights, but social equality.

Mr. SUMNER said he would tell the colored men answer Mr. Trumbull, and read from a speech by Fred. Douglass, disclaiming on the part of the colored people any desire for social equality so-called.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would let another colored man answer Mr. Sumner's colored man. He would read from a speech by Pendangston an avowel that the civil rights bill was designed as a measure for obtaining social equality. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER said that Langston had assured him that this was an incorrect report of his remarks. [Laughter.] No further action was taken on bill or amendments.

Pending discussion on the report of the conference committee on the deficiency bill, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M. Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, called up and had passed a number of bills.

In the absence of a quorum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, submitted a paragraph from the Washington *Republican*, to the effect that he is halting and hesitating on the question of supporting Greeley, and as his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his voice had so long been potent. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate as to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Whoever believed in his high protective principles might support him, but Mr. Voorhees would not. Greeley was the life-long champion of doctrines that he [Voorhees] opposed; the great champion of protection; the most clamorous advocate in all the land of the Ku-Klux legislation which has desolated the homes of the Southern people, while the present administration had simply executed a law passed by the Democratic party. Within a recent date Greeley declared a further extension of the President's power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and this was the most urgent appeal ever sent from the bayonet election law. He had two months ago clamored in his great organ for a law to place elections in New York under Federal control, and in certain counties under military control. Was such a man fit to receive his vote or be a President? Was he called on as a friend of the Southern people to vote for a man who had advocated the bill of Secession? And yet when the Southern people did what he told them, no wild beast hungry for blood ever screamed over its prey as Greeley had shouted "On to Richmond," and every one of them for doing what he told them they had a right to do. A red sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, he had also insisted upon the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. Others might do as they liked, but as far as he [Voorhees] and his constituents were concerned, he would not be bought. He would not be this. Parties, to be successful, must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. No one desired peace more than himself. There was nothing better and sweeter to the heart than peace—two better to be right than to succeed. He protested against the attempt to confer the Democrats of the country, to make up where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked if Mr. Voorhees did support the candidate of the Baltimore convention?

Mr. VOORHEES was not in the habit of being against the Democratic nominations. He believed the gentleman himself would see some difficulty in answering his own question; but he did not despair of success. He would stand by the principles of his party, and vote for the man who represented them. He had no fears of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party that was to be. All the elements of debauchery gave nineteen-twentieths of their support. Mr. VOORHEES said he sometimes regarded it as a piece of restless impertinence on the part of Greeley to offer himself as bail for Jefferson Davis, and cited that when Andrew Johnson and Edwin Stanton proposed to arrest Generals Lee and Johnston and others, there was a cry got up that would prevent it. General Grant told them these men had given him their parole as soldiers, and that parole should be respected. If he should be driven to take the stump to present the claims of Greeley, he would find a candidate opposing him who had done more and better things for the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. ROOSEVELT suggested that Voorhees had been in conference with Grant.

Mr. VOORHEES said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, whoever made such a statement uttered a calumny.

Mr. ROOSEVELT had been informed some time ago that such an interview had occurred.

Mr. VOORHEES—Then the gentleman associates with men who don't tell the truth.

Mr. RANDALL asked if Mr. Voorhees would have voted for Judge Davis and advocated his election if nominated at Cincinnati?

Mr. VOORHEES replied that there were many things in common between their views, Davis, if nominated, would probably have been accepted by a majority of the Democratic party.

Mr. RANDALL would not vote for either of those indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES—That's right.

Mr. RANDALL—And I should vote for either of them if indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BECK would not vote for either of them if he was indorsed.

Mr. KERR said so far as the statement in the *Republican* referred to him, it was simply untrue.

Mr. NIBLACK made the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of the organization would compel him to vote for Greeley, but whenever the Democratic party acted on the question, he would yield obedience to its action.

Mr. HOLMAN also repudiated the *Republican's* article so far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Convention.

B. F. MYERS introduced and asked to have passed a bill for the relief of sufferers by the late fire at Somerset, Pa., similar to the Chicago bill.

Mr. BUTLER desired it to extend to the sufferers by fire at Ayer, Mass. Objection was made and the bill referred.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from all persons who aided the late rebellion, except Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, and heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States.

Mr. COX suggested that the bill was one of the results of Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER said that it was not, nor was it the result of Voorhees's speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind ever presented to the House. The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, and without further division.

Mr. BUTLER also reported a bill removing political disabilities from some 25,000 persons by name, which was also passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked to have passed a bill removing political disabilities. Mr. PIERCE objected.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the supplementary civil rights bill. Negatived, yeas 112, nays 77, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. DONNAN, all debate on the tariff bill was ordered to be closed at three o'clock next Thursday, by 127 to 59.

The House took a recess until half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill codifying the pension laws.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims—Mr. Gladstone Explains to the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 13.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone made his promised explanation of the negotiations regarding indirect claims and of the position taken by the Government. The House was full and the galleries crowded. Mr. Gladstone, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He said in order to allow an opportunity for discussion on the statements he was about to make, he would bring a formal motion for adjournment of the House. After alluding in terms of praise to the forbearance shown by Parliament during the controversy, he said he would commence his narrative of its progress with the 18th January, when it first became known to him that claims for indirect damages had been presented at Geneva in the American case. Her Majesty's Government refused on the 24th of February to admit indirect claims were not within the scope of the treaty of Washington, nor within the intention of either party to the treaty. Secretary Fish replied in April that he might refer the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire question. The tone of Mr. Fish's dispatch was most courteous. In the meantime a communication was received from Mr. Benson, the American Minister, suggesting another course which would be acceptable to England and America. This was an interchange of notes, setting forth the views, terms and conditions whereon both would agree to proceed to arbitration. We accepted this suggestion, continued Mr. Gladstone, and carried on the correspondence altogether by telegraph. On Wednesday, 8th instant, President Grant submitted the proposition to the United States Senate. On Thursday we ascertained that the proposition was not precisely as we understood it should be, because of the brevity of the cable dispatches on which it was based. On Friday a draft covering the letter of our views was forwarded Minister Schenck, and although lengthy, was immediately telegraphed by him to Washington. On Sunday Mr. Schenck informed Lord Granville that the President had accepted and the Senate entertained that draft. Mr. Gladstone thought this would be equivalent to ratification. He begged further forbearance of the House now that the question was approaching a satisfactory issue, honorable alike to both nations. If successful in this negotiation, Her Majesty's Government had a right to exact praise for settling a momentous question. The last proposal on the part of Great Britain sustained the position taken by the Government in the Queen's speech at the beginning of the present session.

Mr. Gladstone in conclusion said he thought he was not too sanguine in predicting that the negotiation would result in a settlement which would redound to the credit of both parties. As Mr. Gladstone took his seat there was loud and repeated cheering from all parts of the house.

Mr. Disraeli followed with thanks to the Premier for his statement. He should not seek to embarrass the Government. Whatever differences existed on other subjects, all parties were united in the desire for a peaceful and honorable settlement.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement similar to that of Mr. Gladstone. Earl Russell again postponed his motion for an address to the crown to withdraw from arbitration. He hoped the question was no longer one between the honor of the Crown and the re-election of President Grant. Earl Derby and the Duke of Richmond expressed the hope that the new proposition of the British Government was unambiguous. They had heard enough of misunderstandings.

The Tide Turns in Favor of the Carlists.

PARIS, May 13.—A report has been received from Carlist sources that the insurgents have occupied Bilboa; that Don Carlos has entered Biscay, and that the Carlists claim to be masters of three Basque provinces. An important engagement is expected in Biscay.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERNE, May 13.—An election was held yesterday to ratify the revised Constitution, which abolishes capital punishment and imprisonment for debt, and excludes Jesuits from Swiss territory. The popular vote was 239,140 ayes and 223,023 noes; but as thirteen out of twenty-two cantons vote against the new Constitution, it fails of ratification, a majority of the cantons being required. The Catholic cantons all voted against it.

MADRID, May 13.—The government asks the Cortes for power to raise 40,000 fresh troops.

VIENNA, May 13.—The budget gives estimates for the year 1873 at 2,406,000,000 francs for expenditures, and 2,425,000,000 for revenue.

LISBON, May 13.—The mail steamship Berne arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro, April 23d. A change has taken place in the Brazilian Cabinet. The Ministers of Justice, War and Agriculture resigned. Azevedo succeeded to the Ministry of Justice, Itauma to that of Agriculture, Junqueira to that of War, and Castro became Minister of Marine. It rained steadily for a fortnight, and the San Francisco flats had again become interrupted and badly damaged by land slides.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 13, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92; account, 92¾@92⅝. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 89¾; 5-20s of '65, 90⅞; 5-20s of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s 89.

PARIS, May 13.—Rentes 74 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10¾d. California white wheat 12s 9d@13s; red spring 11s 8d@11s 10d; red winter 12s 6d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. Cheese 62s.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Richard Keefe, Dennis Shea, Geo. Biggs and Thomas Franklin, capsized in a sail boat off Erie, Pa., on Sunday night. Franklin got an oar and paddled the boat ashore with one of the others in it, who died soon after. The others drifted off, and the bodies were not recovered.

Sunday night an old gentleman named Mumford, of Chicago, who was visiting his son, a farmer living two miles from Kenosha, Wis., was murdered in bed, his skull being crushed with some blunt instrument. A young German lately employed on the farm, and who left Saturday night, is supposed to be the murderer. One hundred dollars in money and a watch were taken, and are supposed to have been the incentive to the crime.

About a thousand workmen are out of employment in Hamilton, Canada, on account of the proprietors of manufactories refusing to yield to the nine hour movement, and locking out their employees.

McDonnell, Kline & Co.'s knitting mill at Amsterdam, N. Y., was burned Saturday. Loss $70,000; insurance $40,000.

The Captain General of Cuba, under orders from Spain, has released the students imprisoned last November for desecrating Castanon's grave. They are now on board the Saragossa, ready to sail for Spain, and are kindly treated.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio will meet at Cincinnati tomorrow. About five hundred delegates are expected.

Two propellers have arrived at Marquette from Chicago, the first vessels that have passed through the Sault canal this season.

A Havana letter of the 17th instant says six of the students who were condemned to the chain-gang escaped from the Island on the 2d instant on board an English steamer. The last three steamers leaving the Island were so crowded with passengers that tickets commanded a premium. Every birth was engaged for weeks ahead. Since the outbreak of the revolution thirty-eight paymasters have been publicly proclaimed as absconding defaulters.

New York grows more and more cosmopolitan in character. Chinamen are now often to be seen in the German beer saloons, quaffing lager with all the gusto of veritable Teutons.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Report for the Month of April.

Daily Average Production 16,626 Barrels.

New Wells Drilling, Shipments, Etc.

PRODUCTION.

From the *Courier* of yesterday we make the following extracts:

By the following statement we determine the total production for the month; the daily production, and give also a comparison with the previous month and with the same time last year:

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells May 1st	205,048
Pipe companies stocks May 1st	243,336
Refiners stocks May 1st	94,558
Stock in iron tanks May 1st	481,458
Total stock May 1st	1,019,387
Shipments during April	421,743
Total	1,441,130
Stock on hand April 1st	942,350
Balance, showing production for the month	498,780
Average per day for 30 days	16,626
Average per day for January	17,070
Average per day for February	17,348
Average per day for March	16,024
Average per day for April, 1871	14,186
Increase over last month	602
Increase over same time last year	2,440

THE SHIPMENTS.

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments for the month:

To New York—	Mar. Bbls.	April Bbls.
" Boston	135,125	125,394
" Philadelphia	15,036	13,764
" Pittsburgh	35,230	43,982
" Cleveland	43,734	84,939
" Baltimore	27,615	86,074
" All other points	16,782	9,211
Total	281,652	421,743

THE STOCK.

We note a continued and large increase in the stock of oil in the oil region, and the accumulation has now reached a point that may well cause the owners deep concern as to when and at what price it is to be got rid of. A MILLION barrels of oil is certainly a great deal more than ought to be above ground in this region. The loss from evaporation is constant and very considerable, and this, added to the cost of insurance and interest on the money tied up in the oil, is a tax which ought not to be borne by this people. The best prosperity of the region will doubtless be conserved by at once reducing the production to such a point that a great excess of stock can be sold without breaking the market, and then keeping it down to such a point as will prevent the recurrence of the present state of affairs.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Under this head there is but little to be said many of the older districts have enlarged their borders, but of new fields we count one only; and that so located as to suggest the fair probability that Titusville is not situated at the northern extremity of the oil field; we refer to the territory between and lying somewhat south by the Octave Oil Company; it is situated about two miles southeast of the city, and bids fair to prove a rich mine to its fortunate and enterprising owners.

More wells will be put down at once. During the excitement occasioned in March by the machinations of the South Improvement Company drilling was well nigh suspended, and now we note but very little being done, except in that large and ever-growing field of Parkers and Foxburg, which produces nearly one-fifth of the whole.

There were 277 wells drilling on the 30th of April, against 208 on the last day of March.

THE HERALD'S FIGURES.

From some unexplained cause the *Herald* of yesterday, containing its monthly statement, did not reach us. Its estimates of stock on hand, daily production and increase per day differ very materially from those given by the *Courier*, as will be seen from the following footings, received by telegraph:

	Barrels.
Stock	1,144,240
Production per day	17,329
Increase in daily average	802
Increase in stock	102,351

UNIFORM PRICE FOR OIL.

The *Courier* says: At a meeting held by the producers of the Ninth District, at the Rynd House, on Saturday, May 11, to consider a proposition made to them by parties for the purchase of their whole production, it was resolved by a vote of twenty-five to two, that the feeling of the producers of that district is in favor of selling all their oil at the uniform rate of five dollars per barrel, for one year, to any party or parties, provided that no conditions are attached to the sale which shall be disastrous to the interests of the producing community in general.

CONSOLIDATION OF REFINERIES.

The same paper has the following: We are informed that several of the creek refiners oppose consolidation. Some seem to dislike to part with the control of their works. Others think that the proposed consolidation would build up the refining business at Cleveland and Pittsburgh at the expense of the creek refineries, and that if the whole matter shall be left to its natural course, the great bulk of refining will be done here. Two heavy producers on Saturday last offered to lead a movement for combining the producing interests with those of the creek refiners, to raise a heavy capital and construct additional works here, which, together with the works already on the ground and in operation, will be sufficient to refine all the oil produced, and by this means the entire refining business can be secured to the region. If this arrangement could be entered into, not only the producers themselves would make a great deal of money, but the whole oil regions would be greatly enriched.

POLITICAL.

Tennessee Republican Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—The Republican State Convention meets in this city next Wednesday. It will nominate a candidate for Governor, appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and take steps to put a presidential electoral ticket in the field. The prominent aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination are Horace Maynard, Thos. H. Caldwell and A. A. Freeman.

Illinois Democratic Press Indorsement of Greeley and Brown.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 13.—The *State Register* publishes a list of forty-seven Democratic newspapers in Illinois, forty-four of which support Greeley and Brown. Three advocate the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore. There are twenty-nine other Democratic papers in the State to hear from.

New Political Movement in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 13.—The report telegraphed from here Saturday night that Col Vanhorn, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, made a speech indorsing Greeley and Brown is false. No such speech was made. The report was evidently telegraphed for political purposes. The *Journal of Commerce* will contain a leading editorial to-morrow looking to the co-operation of the Confederate element with the Republican party on a basis of the position of Longstreet and Moseby. It foreshadows an important movement in Missouri.

Liberal Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 13.—The Liberal Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting here tonight to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. St. James Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. R. C. Woodruff, a personal friend of Horace Greeley, presided, with a large number of Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by William Dorsheimer, late United States District Attorney for Western New York, and James M. Humphrey, late Democratic member of Congress from this district.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Buchanan Read.

This poet-painter, whose illness, and death in New York on Saturday night have already been recorded in this paper, was a native of Chester county, this State, but in his boyhood emigrated to Cincinnati, where he acquired distinction both as a poet and painter, being equally with pen and pencil an artist. His portraits are numbered by hundreds, and his original pieces by scores, while his poems fill half a dozen compact volumes. He lived much abroad, at Florence and Rome, in which latter city he was residing at the outbreak of the war, but came home, and was an enthusiast in his devotion to the National cause, as several of his ringing lyrics testify. Of these, perhaps the best known is "Sheridan's Ride," which also formed the subject of a painting by his pencil. During the late visit of General Sheridan to Europe, he was the guest of Read at Rome, as also was General Sherman a few months ago. Much that he has written will live, and his reputation will probably rest rather upon his writings than his paintings. He celebrated his fiftieth birthday less than two months ago at Rome, and made a speech reviewing his career and referring in feeling terms to the friends of his youth and his manhood in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Soon after, he set out for home, bearing in his system the seeds of the malarial fever of Rome, which has recently proved fatal to several American travelers. In Paris he was quite ill, and on shipboard was prostrated by the violent outbreak of the fever, from which he never recovered.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1872.

HOW THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW OPERATES.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate reports from the commandants of Springfield armory and Rock Island arsenal, giving a comparative statement showing the operations of the eight-hour law. With regard to Rock Island arsenal, the commandant says he had expected that under the law the employees would work more willingly, more intelligently and with more strength and dispatch than under the ten-hour system, and that therefore more work would be done per hour to compensate or partially compensate the government for the loss of two hours' work. This expectation has not been realized. It has been claimed that if the men worked only eight hours per day, that the additional leisure time allowed them would generally be used in reading and study, and otherwise to the benefit of their social, moral and mental condition, thereby making them better and more valuable workmen and citizens. This expectation has been partially realized in the case of carpenters and mechanics, but has not been realized to any considerable extent in the case of masons and stone cutters. The leisure time has been generally an injury rather than a benefit in the case of laborers. Those of the latter class have generally no houses of their own, and their leisure time in most cases is more productive of bad habits than of good. The commandant of the Springfield armory says a careful calculation shows that an average saving of about $500 per year for gas for lighting purposes is effected by reducing the number of hours from ten to eight, which saving is principally in the short days of the winter months. The saving in coal and gas is $2,000 per year of 300 working days in favor of the eight-hour system, about equal to the wages of three workmen for the same time. On account of the valuable nature and amount of the work done before and after the introduction of the eight-hour system, some sixteen different models of guns having been worked on since the close of the war, it is found impossible to give any accurate and reliable data regarding the cost of work by day workmen under the two systems, except, perhaps, that it is believed that the rates of foreman, assistant foreman, inspectors, helpers, policemen, &c., to piece workmen were not materially affected by the reduction in the length of the working day.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

The President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the treaty of Washington, accompanied with a brief message. The envelop bore the word confidential. A short time after the reception of the documents, the Senate went into executive session, when they were read. It appears the design of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate as to a new article to the treaty, withdrawing the claims for consequential damages from the American statement of the case, with a provision which is in substance that whenever England or the United States shall be at war with either or a neutral, the belligerents will make no complaints for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from failure to observe neutral duties. As it is known that Great Britain objects to the proposed new article, and that both governments are anxious to save the treaty by this means, it was thought proper to place the Senate in possession of all the facts in order that the executive, acting on their advice, might pursue the negotiation so as to secure the consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two governments. There was a brief debate after the reading of the documents, involving the merits of the question. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and documents were then ordered printed in confidence, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is scarcely a question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

Over Again.

The concert given last night by Prof. S. Bissell and his accomplished musical performers, for the benefit of the Second Methodist Church, Mr. Day, pastor, was so highly appreciated by the delighted audience that it will be, by request, repeated at the same place this evening. There will be some change of programme, and the public may expect a rich and enjoyable entertainment. The selections are in eminent good taste and all admirably performed. The proceeds are for the benefit of a church which has suffered from a recent fire, and repairs are greatly needed. Let the public respond for the double sake of being pleased and of assisting a worthy cause. The organ voluntaries will alone be worth the cost of admission. Tickets 50 cents. At the door.

The propeller "Chicago," of Chicago, laden with flour and general merchandise, sunk in the ice yesterday morning, about twenty miles from Buffalo. The crew were saved. Over one hundred vessels are now in port at Buffalo, blocked out by an immense mass of ice from the upper lakes. Nearly every tug in the harbor has been disabled in endeavoring to get vessels through.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Political Sensation of the Day.

SPEECH OF VOORHEES IN THE HOUSE.

Nitro-Glycerine for the Liberals.

Significant Newspaper Articles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1872.

The Political Sensation of the Day

Was Voorhees's speech. A morning paper had represented him as halting and hesitating in regard to accepting Greeley. This he made the occasion for a personal explanation, and it immediately became apparent that it was a carefully prepared declaration of war against the attempts making to commit the Democracy to Greeley. It seemed to have special reference to the condition of things in the South, and was a powerful review of Greeley's course in regard to the South. Many members on both sides characterize the speech as one of great shrewdness, and well calculated to check the Democracy in any further advance toward Greeley. It was very plain that the speech was a fire-brand in his party on the floor. Several of the Pennsylvania Democrats, together with the New Yorkers, exhibited deep feeling, bordering upon open and bitter personal denunciation of Voorhees. It was intimated that he had sold out to Grant because he held that Greeley's bailing of Jeff. Davis was too narrow a plank to stand on; that Grant was capable of everything they possessed, and they are left houseless, homeless, without a thing in the world, and dependent upon the public for bread. Others, upon whom the calamity has not so severe, are greatly in need of aid to enable them to take another start in the battle of life. The loss will not fall far short of a million of dollars, and the total amount of insurance will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Generous public, that in the past has responded so nobly to the cry for help from foreign lands, and to the appeals of our own countrymen who have suffered like direful calamities, we call upon you in behalf of this suffering but hopeful people *for aid—substantial aid.* Your charities will confer a lasting favor upon them, and we sincerely hope that in the exercise of your liberality and generosity, it will be like the quality of mercy, "not strained, but twice blessed, blessing him that gives and him that takes."

Michael A. Sanner, Esq., of Somerset, Pennsylvania, is the treasurer of the Relief Committee, to whom contributions can be sent. Edward Scull, Wm. H. Koontz, Isaac Hugus, Committee.

On the presentation of the above call to the attention of Mayor Blackmore, he at once called together a committee of citizens, consisting of Messrs S. Stein, W. H. Mechling, W. O. Hughart, J. McC. Creighton, James P. Barr and W. C. Smythe, with Jared M. Brush as chairman. The committee met on Saturday, and in a very short time the following sums of money were collected for the aid of the sufferers:

Stein Brothers	$ 50 00
A. & D. H. Chambers	100 00
Jno. H. Stewart	100 00
H. Childs & Co	50 00
Thos. Hare & Bro	25 00
J. McWhinnie	25 00
Campbell, Williamson & Dick	5 00
Reymer & Bros	25 00
Pittsburgh News Co. (per W. A. Goldsmith)	25 00
J. W. McFarland	5 00
H. B. Swoope	50 00
D. Benson	5 00
S. P. McCandless	5 00
Thomas Steel	25 00
J. A. Reid	5 00
R. A. Waring	25 00
A lady	1 00
Cash collected at Oliver McClintock & Co.'s	51 75
Oliver McClintock & Co	100 00
J. S. Duncan & Co	5 00

Messrs. McClintock & Co. contributed two packages of clothing; Mr. L. L. Davis (of Davis & Shoenberger) not a heathen god nor a Persian Khan. He is one of us; he belongs to us; he lives in glory or does infamy precisely as he is true or false to his mission. The Virginia gentleman, George Washington; the Tennessee or North Carolina bushwhacker, Andrew Jackson; the rail-splitter, Abraham Lincoln, will drop the honors of a grateful nation, because they were true to their country. It is a supreme pleasure that the same people who elected Grant have also the right to criticise and censure him. We are for him for President against the field against all incomers, but we are free to say, freer than Mr. Postmaster General Creswell's organ, the Baltimore *American* a few days ago, that if it is necessary for him to get out of the way to save this country from the rebel Democracy, we shall ask him to do so; and when we do he will have already anticipated us. In other words, the republic must be saved, and before God we believe today that the best if not the only man to lead us to victory now is the same quiet soldier who led to victory against the rebellion. All considerations demand his re-election. His record is peace is not less brilliant than his record in war. We believe he is equipped with ingratitude to the last syllable of recorded time if ever we forgot Ulysses S. Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1872.

HOW THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW OPERATES.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate reports from the commandants of Springfield armory and Rock Island arsenal, giving a comparative statement showing the operations of the eight-hour law. With regard to Rock Island arsenal, the commandant says he had expected that under the law the employees would work more willingly, more intelligently and with more strength and dispatch than under the ten-hour system, and that therefore more work would be done per hour to compensate or partially compensate the government for the loss of two hours' work. This expectation has not been realized. It has been claimed that if the men worked only eight hours per day, that the additional leisure time allowed them would generally be used in reading and study, and otherwise to the benefit of their social, moral and mental condition, thereby making them better and more valuable workmen and citizens. This expectation has been partially realized in the case of carpenters and mechanics, but has not been realized to any considerable extent in the case of masons and stone cutters. The leisure time has been generally an injury rather than a benefit in the case of laborers. Those of the latter class have generally no houses of their own, and their leisure time in most cases is more productive of bad habits than of good. The commandant of the Springfield armory says a careful calculation shows that an average saving of about $500 per year for gas for lighting purposes is effected by reducing the number of hours from ten to eight, which saving is principally in the short days of the winter months. The saving in coal and gas is $2,000 per year of 300 working days in favor of the eight-hour system, about equal to the wages of three workmen for the same time. On account of the valuable nature and amount of the work done before and after the introduction of the eight-hour system some sixteen different models of guns having been worked on since the close of the war, it is found impossible to give any accurate and reliable data regarding the cost of work by day workmen under the two systems, except, perhaps, that it is believed that the rates of foreman, assistant foreman, inspectors, helpers, policemen, &c., to piece workmen were not materially affected by the reduction in the length of the working day.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

The President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the treaty of Washington, accompanied with a brief message. The envelop bore the word confidential. A short time after the reception of the documents, the Senate went into executive session, when they were read. It appears the design of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate as to a new article to the treaty, withdrawing the claims for consequential damages from the American statement of the case, with a provision which is in substance that whenever England or the United States shall be at war with either or a neutral, the belligerents will make no complaints for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from failure to observe neutral duties. As it is known that Great Britain objects to the proposed new article, and that both governments are anxious to save the treaty by this means, it was thought proper to place the Senate in possession of all the facts in order that the executive, acting on their advice, might pursue the negotiation so as to secure the consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two governments. There was a brief debate after the reading of the documents, involving the merits of the question. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and documents were then ordered printed in confidence, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is scarcely a question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

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RELIEF FOR SOMERSET.

An Appeal to Pittsburgh—About $600 Subscribed for Suffering Somerset—More Aid Wanted, and at Once.

Until yesterday our people failed to appreciate the really helpless condition in which the people of Somerset have been left by the recent conflagration in their town. Yesterday the following appeal was received in this city:

At a public meeting held at the Court House, in the borough of Somerset, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D., 1872, the undersigned were appointed a committee to present to the public a brief statement of the terrible disaster inflicted upon our town, by the recent destructive fire, and to appeal for aid in behalf of our suffering people. In discharging this duty, we will endeavor to convey a faint idea of the fearful calamity in as few words as possible. At about four o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 9th of May, a fire broke out in the western part of the town; a fierce wind was blowing at the time, and all efforts to check the flames proved futile. In less than two hours this once beautiful town was laid in ashes. The extent of ground over which the destructive element raged, is about thirty acres, in the central part of the town, including

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

The prompt passage, by the House of Representatives, of a bill of Amnesty as nearly general as is perhaps wise to pass now, is evidence of an improving sentiment on the subject. It is to be hoped that the Senate will not act less promptly. Gen. Butler deserves the thanks of the country for introducing so timely a measure.

The remarks of Mr. Voorhees and his Democratic colleagues, in the House of Representatives yesterday, regarding Greeley, will be interesting reading to the supporters of the "Liberal" candidate—especially those of them who are flattering themselves with the expectation of obtaining for him the united support of the Democracy. The remarks are to be found in the report of the Congressional proceedings.

Many fears have been entertained that the severe weather of the past winter had destroyed the fruit crop in this and adjoining States. Judging from the remarks of our exchanges on the subject, however, this does not seem to have been the case. From these we learn that there is at present promise of at least an ordinarily fruitful season. It would appear that it is not so much the severity of the weather as its changeableness during the winter which acts disastrously upon fruit. Unless there should now be some sudden variation of temperature, not looked for, the fruit crop will probably be fully equal to the average.

It is creditable to our citizens that they are acting so promptly to relieve the sufferers by the Somerset fire. The committee appointed to solicit aid will meet to-day. Considerable sums have already been raised, and it is to be hoped that the contributions will continue to be liberal and prompt. The farmers of the surrounding country are sending in provisions, and what would be most acceptable from us is money and clothing, along with provisions. To the timely and pathetic appeal by General Koontz, published herewith, nothing need be added. The sufferers are in a sense our next door neighbors, and we are entirely certain that they will not look to us in vain in their hour of distress.

Speculating upon the chances of the campaign, and remarking upon the causes which have placed the Democratic party under a cloud, the New York *Express* observes that the indignation excited by the corruptions of Tammany threw upon it a heavy burden which acted in several States to defeat the organization, but adds: "The party, however, is not responsible for the robbery by the few men." Granted; unless, as in the case in point, it makes itself accessory to the crime both before and after the fact. The disclaimer, however, completely estops that journal from any further indulgence in its favorite practice of arraigning the Republican party for the malpractices of a few of its members. The party has universally condemned them, and in every instance in which their wrong doing was established, brought them to proper book. Much wisdom sometimes lurks in a homely saying; and the journal from which we quote may perhaps remember that an old saw declares sauce for the goose to be food for the gander also. Having laid down the rule, let it see that it is made to work fairly both ways.

The careful and observant Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* evidently begins to despair of ever seeing free trade become an accomplished fact. He complains that there are but two or three men in the House who view the tariff upon principles entirely national, and says that even Mr. Brooks himself, who has been for many years the back-bone of free trade in Congress, a thorough student and man of clear judgment, is not entirely unbiassed by the alleged interests of some of his constituents in opposition to free trade, while Messrs. Beck, Cox, Potter, Burchard and others, have each his special hobby concerning particular industries and interests more or less directly affecting his section and constituents. "Thus," he says, "we go through the list. Every man has a pet something to protect." All of which is but saying that men are practically wiser than their beliefs, and that the actual application of the principles of political economy to the circumstances and requirements of every day existence, demonstrates free trade to be absolutely impossible. This being the case, the question naturally suggests itself, Why keep up such an interminable agitation to accomplish the unaccomplishable?

The Liberal Republican candidate for President seems likely to find himself exactly in the position in which Job prayed he might find his enemy. Horace Greeley has written "a book." In his "Recollections of a Busy Life" he describes the great Presidential struggle of 1828, which took place during his apprenticeship in Vermont. On the evening before the election, he states—speaking of the claim of the Jackson men that they were in favor of a protective tariff—Mr. Mallory, then the Representative of the district in Congress, made a speech, in which he "urged us to stand fast by those whom we *knew* to be devoted to our cherished policy, rather than try those whose professions were discredited by notorious facts." In view of the fact that the Convention which nominated him, and to which he surrendered almost without parley, was packed and controlled in all its preliminary proceedings by "notorious" free traders, the attention of Mr. Greeley is respectfully directed to the extract above given. In connection with which it may not be amiss to ask him to state his impression of the reply of his life-long friend, Henry Clay, who, when offered the assistance of the combined free-trade element of all parties, provided he would support the anti-tariff measures in Congress, answered, "I would rather be right than President." What did Cranmer do with that offending hand of his?

It is now said that the recent sudden and rapid rise in the price of gold, which was at first thought to be chiefly the result of the unsettled condition of our relations with England, was principally caused by a ring of New York speculators who had combined to bull the market. The discovery of the plot, it it stated, prevented the conspirators from being more than partially successful, since on Saturday and yesterday they were endeavoring to sell out. The actors in the movement are reported to be the same persons who brought about the recent lock-up in currency. Their first step, it is said, was to purchase short-sight exchange sterling on London to the amount of some fifteen millions of dollars, which being sent by messenger about two weeks ago. On Wednesday of last week, that being the day on which the Bank of England fixes its discount rates for the week following, a demand was made for some three millions of this amount; the unexpectedness of the application causing the rate to be fixed at over five per cent., or one per cent. higher than it would otherwise have been placed. This being telegraphed to New York, gold went up in the manner seen. It is said that private information has been received from England to the effect that the Bank will lower its rates forthwith. Such plots as the above, embarrassing as they do, the whole natural course of finances and the thousand public and private interests which are associated with it, cannot be too strongly reprobated and condemned.

In view of the fact that an important part of the plan of adjustment proposed by Mr. Greeley in his letter to President Lincoln of July 7th, 1864, suggesting a cessation of hostilities and a restoration of the rebellious States to their original allegiance, consisted of a proposition that the government should pay four hundred millions of dollars to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned pro rata according to their slave population, in compensation for their losses by the abolition of slavery, and of the other fact that the dream of securing this compensation is by no means given up in some of the States concerned, it becomes an interesting question whether, in the event of the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, and the "full Democratic ascendancy" in Congress, whose advent the coalition look for at the same time, the payment of these claims—which morethan one Southern journal has declared are only held in abeyance—would not be demanded by the late owners of slave property alienated by the events of the war? Indeed, some Democratic papers are already reprinting the text of the basis of adjustment as proposed at that time by Mr. Greeley, as satisfactory evidence that his policy, as the Executive head of the nation, would be "animated by a similar spirit of liberality." The plain people of the country will do well to think of these things among the many other important matters which will be placed before them for consideration during the progress of the campaign.

It is to be feared that the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of the Free Church of Scotland is a very imprudent divine. At any rate he sometimes says things which cause displeasure in one direction and surprise in another. Thus, lately making a speech in Edinburgh, he was so bold as to talk about "the waste of clerical power in Scotland." He said the waste was witnessed in England, too, but the significant fact is that the Doctor referred especially to Scotland as needing reform in this matter. As the result of "religious," or rather of "denominational jealousies," it is, it seems, quite common to see a relatively small town or country side crowded with clergymen, "the gospel, for example, in Berwick running like waste water," while in the populous cities there are not half enough of preachers to supply the popular need. Perhaps Dr. Guthrie's criticism is equally applicable to some other parts of the world as well as to Scotland. Dr. Guthrie indiscreetly referred to another subject, which has for some years past been a common subject of conversation in certain circles, but concerning which Scotch Presbyterian preachers are usually reticent when addressing promiscuous assemblies. Many will be surprised to learn that in the land of Jennie Geddes and the Cameronians, Dr. Guthrie "sees on every side a growing inclination towards the Episcopalian Church," and even "fears that the Presbyterian Church will be supplanted by its more liberal rival."

In political as well as philanthropic circles in England the movement among the agricultural laborers continues to excite increasing interest. It was lately the subject of some discussion in the House of Commons, when the perplexity caused by the agitation was made very apparent. That something must be done for the relief of the laborers is conceded by most intelligent people, but the character of the sufferers makes it difficult to devise a permanent remedy for the evils complained of. Even among the Liberals opinion is divided. While some of them think that the provision of the late Reform bill, which confers the electoral franchise upon all houseowners and all tenants who pay a certain rent in towns, should be extended to the rural districts so as to secure the representation in Parliament and thus the social elevation of the day-laborers; others are of the opinion, or at least fear that such a measure would merely strengthen the Tory or Conservative party. It is alleged that the English farm laborer, bound to the land and in constant danger of losing his only resource by being driven from it, could not exercise the right of suffrage with any freedom or independence. The squire and the parson of the Established Church have him under complete control, as in a village even the ballot or secret voting would be no security against intimidation. Another objection to the remedy proposed is furnished strangely enough from the ranks of the sufferers themselves. Joseph Arch, the local Methodist preacher, who is also a day laborer and the chief leader of the movement, affirms that "it would be as easy to teach a hog geometry as a day laborer politics!" We thus quote the preacher on the authority of Mr. Bright's last letter to a local contemporary. One may fear that Mr. Arch is already imbibing the prejudices of "his betters." But though the remark is coarse and injudicious, it only too strongly expresses the truth, that the laborers are very ignorant and narrow in their views. It is, however, certain that a permanent and complete improvement of the condition of the class can be effected only by such a degree of instruction as may bring them into sympathy and co-operation with the working men of the towns, and shall give to each the aid of all. This seems to be at present the plan of their most zealous and judicious friends, who thus hope as the result of the prevailing agitation to secure such legislation as shall accomplish their permanent relief.

It is pleasant to find one's own political views and theories corroborated by the testimony of opponents. A gentleman who has very extensive business connections throughout the country, of such a character as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the working of things and the actual condition of the different classes of society, has just returned from a prolonged business tour through the Western States; and he says that never before, in the whole course of his experience, has he found such unprecedented activity in all the elements of growth and prosperity as at present. With regard to the farming population, he states that men who a few years since were heavily in debt and struggling for existence, selling their crops at ruinous prices, and parting with almost everything to pay their taxes and provide the little money necessary for family expenses, are now clear of encumbrance, are building and improving their premises in every conceivable way, have money at interest, and are generally in easy and comfortable circumstances. Our informant is a Democrat in good standing, but the facts which he gives speak volumes for the administration of the government; since they show that, notwithstanding the heavy debt with which the nation is burdened, and the heavy taxation which the people have been called upon to endure, we are fast coming to a solid, permanent basis of prosperity. Nor is it only in the West, but all over the country, that these facts exist; in view of which it may be set down as in the highest degree probable that the people who are thus on the high road to competence and independence will not be likely to ask for any change in a government which has done so well by them. If is not theories of government for which the masses care. It is the net result of things; and with such practical evidences of general prosperity before them, their course in the ensuing campaign can hardly be doubtful.

A sign of re-established, or at any rate of re-establishing political health in France, is the gradual cessation of passionate newspaper discussion. The journalists really seem to believe in the existence of that truce of parties upon which M. Thiers used to tell them that the safety of the country depended. The comparative calm of which we speak would appear to have begun with the publication of that speech of the President which was reported to have produced so much disquietude in Berlin. The effect of the speech was to make the Frenchmen believe in the not distant restoration of their military power and in the ultimate recovery of their national ascendancy. M. Thiers told them confidently that if they conducted themselves peacefully among themselves they would not long be without alliance, and looking over Europe they fancy the prospect of such assistance already begins to brighten. Denmark is believed to be still thoroughly French in sympathy, and by maintaining its military envoy in Paris while recalling a similar functionary from Berlin, the Swedish Parliament is thought to have openly expressed its partiality for the great nation. Then, the French are looking with expectation toward Austria as being inclined to renew the old relations of friendship. In the marriage of the Archduchess Gisele to Prince Leopold of Bavaria they perceive an advantage gained by Austria over Prussia, and a possible revival of ancient complications from which France has nothing to lose. As of old the possible disunion of Germany is the foundation of French hope.

Is there anything new under the sun? Many people having been assured that breech-loaders, revolvers, etc., were known to the world long before their recent invention, would probably refer to metal plated ships as unmistakably a product of modern ingenuity. Yet it appears that the Knights of St. John had a ship rendered impregnable in those early days by a coat of lead. The ship was built at Nizza in 1530, and was attached to the squadron which was sent by Charles the Fifth against Tunis. Its name was the *Santa Anna*, it carried many guns and a crew of three hundred men, and was fitted out in the most splendid style, with various comforts and conveniences not usual in the war ships of those days. But its most remarkable feature was the thick plates of lead, attached with metal pins or nails, which rendered the vessel impenetrable to any bullets then in use. Among the frescoes on the church of the Knights of St. John at Rome there is a representation of this remarkable vessel. Our authority very justly remarks that it is less remarkable that such a ship existed three hundred years ago than it is that the invention of destructive engines and weapons is still in the present year of grace one chief object of human ingenuity!

We yesterday called attention to the fact that in Philadelphia there are only 3,500 apprentices among 92,112 journeymen, distributed in 8,000 establishments, or one apprentice to every two and a quarter shops and every twenty-six workmen, while at the same time there are 22,000 youths in that city between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, many of whom are debarred from obtaining employment by the course of the trades unions in placing a limitation upon the number of apprentices. Does this action help to swell the ranks of the vicious and criminal classes? According to statistics, the action of the trades unions prevents nine-tenths of the boys from learning a trade. Eighty-two per cent. of our criminals are made up from unskilled laborers, and only eighteen per cent. from skilled artizans. Let the workingmen of the country think of these things.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who says he inherited propensities leading to unavoidable misdirections, resulting in a life of disappointment, wants to know whether "man is not a miserable failure," and querulously asks why he should have been born? Judging from the description which he furnishes, we should say he was created for the express purpose of becoming a leader in the Liberal Republican ranks, and we advise him to join that party at once if he would not miss a grand opportunity of distinguishing himself.

The Order of Odd Fellows in this country is growing into considerable importance as a benevolent organization. Its yearly revenue is now about $3,500,000, and the average annual outlay for purposes of relief is $1,000,000. The remainder is a fund to be called into use whenever required.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Several of the most eminent and virtuous of the liquor dealers of New York city are of the opinion that it is a desecration of the blessed Sabbath and a shame that the Mercantile Reading Room should be thrown open on Sunday.

Baltimore is a favorite as a place for holding national conventions, having had thirteen. Philadelphia four, Chicago three, Harrisburg, Buffalo, New York, Charleston, Columbus and Cincinnati, one each.

One of the most flourishing newspapers in London is devoted wholly to publishing marriage notices, banns and accounts of weddings. A hint for some enterprising journalist in this country.

The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul at Rome, which were framed in 816, were recently taken down and found to be sound and good, after being in use for upwards of a thousand years. Has the spirit of shoddy got into our modern timber, also?

Minnesota claims to have a greater amount of water-power than any State in the Union, and is looking for a vast tide of emigrants to assist in the manufacturing establishments which are springing up all through the State.

A fishing expedition recently discovered a hut built by the Dutch explorers in Nova Zembla, in 1596, and in it a great variety of objects of interest, among other things, books which, after nearly three hundred years are in a good state of preservation. The collection is to be placed in the museum at Amsterdam.

The steamer Virginius is no longer molested by the Spanish war vessels, which detained her so long at Aspinwall. The arrival of the United States steamer Kansas at that port put an end to all Spanish nonsense. The Spaniard has abandoned the blockade, and the Virginius, under the protection of the American flag and the guns of the Kansas, has taken her departure from Aspinwall.

A mammoth century plant, forty feet in hight and weighing three and a half tons, was recently shipped from Florida to parties in New York. The plant is on the eve of blooming a second time, and is therefore nearly two hundred years old. Its leaves extend over an area the diameter of which is not less than eighteen feet, while the central shaft or column on which the blooms are to appear, though only a few weeks old, has already attained an altitude of fifteen feet. It is still growing at the rate of about six inches a day, and will continue to do so for about three weeks longer, when all its upper portion will become clothed with a mass of magnificent bell-shaped blossoms of purest white, hanging in dense clusters, and extending for a space of not less than four feet from the apex downward.

Tally one for little Switzerland, as being the only country on the face of the earth where there is more money spent on education than on the army. The educational budget amounts to ten millions of francs, whereas the military expenses remain below that sum; yet in time of need the happy republic can raise an army of two hundred thousand men.

The threatenings of drouth in some portions of the Northwestern States are becoming very serious. Upper Wisconsin papers say that unless rain comes soon hardly anything can be grown this summer, and fears are already entertained that the horrors of last fall may be repeated.

The next triennial prize of £300, under the will of Sir Astley Cooper, will be awarded to the author of the best essay or treatise on "Injuries and Diseases of the Spinal Cord." The essays or treatises must contain original experiments and observations, which shall not have been previously published, and each essay or treatise shall be illustrated by preparations and by drawings. Here is a chance for some American physician to win at once $1,500, and distinction.

The luxury of a fresh sea water bath, without the expense and fatigue of journeying to the coast to obtain it, will soon be obtainable in the capital of England. A company has been organized to bring water from the sea through enameled pipes, to London, where a constant supply, at the rate of half a million gallons a day, will be furnished.

Reports are current of remarkable discoveries of gold and silver in the Red River country. What they amount to, will scarcely be known for some time to come. At present the sanguine view predominates. "One of the oldest explorers of the Lake Superior region" is of opinion that the silver discoveries will go far to surpass the Silver Islet mines. Considering that Silver Islet is one of the half dozen richest deposits in the country, this prophecy, is tolerably strong.

A movement is on foot to introduce Chinese labor into the kitchens of Chicago, under the management of a lady who has had much to do with people engaged in domestic service. The local papers state that quite a number of gentlemen who have suffered under the existing state of things have offered to take them, and to extend her all the assistance she needs, so that she will not be compelled to run any hazards in ordering them.

Wealth everywhere. Drilling for coal at Vandalia, Illinois, has developed four strata, the first at a depth of ninety feet, eighteen inches; second, one hundred and eight feet, two feet; third, two hundred and ninety-eight feet, three feet; and fourth, three hundred and thirty-five feet, five feet thick.

There is trouble in the Kansas courts arising from either defects in the laws or in their administration. A rural paper charges that since the organization of the county in which it is published, at least nineteen cases out of every twenty docketed have been brought solely in pursuit of personal revenge, through which the tax-payers have been burdened with the costs the county has been compelled to pay.

PERSONAL.

Among the telegraphic dispatches in yesterday morning's Commercial, was an announcement of the arrival at the port of New York of the brig Abbie Clifford, from Pernambuco, with a statement of the death from yellow fever of the captain, mate, steward and a seaman, and of the fact that the Captain's wife, after whom the brig was named, navigated the ship safely after the loss of her husband and the mate, bringing her safely into port. Further advices concerning the subject show that the heroic lady sailed the brig between thirty and forty degrees of latitude, notwithstanding the fact that she herself was quite sick during almost the entire period of her performance of that self-imposed duty. In these convention days, so full of sound and fury, such a story as this is as sweet as a lute's voice heard across the din of Babel.

The young King of Bavaria is betrothed to the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The King has been for some years the prime, available man whose hand the Princesses of Catholic Europe have been ambitious to win. He is twenty-seven years old, is one of the handsomest men in Europe, is described as of a dreamy, poetic temperament, is noted in the art world as being the special friend and patron of Wagner and his school of music, and he is—a King. His succession to the throne dates from the death of his father, Maximilian II., in 1864. The young lady who will in time be Queen of Bavaria was born in 1855. Her father is the distinguished officer who was so prominent in the recent Franco-German war, and her mother is a Princess of the ducal house of Anhalt. Her name is Maria-Elizabeth-Louisa-Frederica.

As Mme. Lucca is expected to visit us during the coming year, the following estimate of her powers and style from an English journal, is of interest: "Madame Lucca's action is warmer and more tragic than that of Nilsson. Her vocalization has more color, passion and enthusiasm; is less a cold, constructive body of beauty; fuller of pulse, vividness and vitality; more sensuous and living; less like a splendid statue of ice, brilliant, scintillating, reflecting every passion of lyrical drama, but possessed of none. As a consequence, her style is more sympathetic and exacts an equal sympathy from the audience."

The *Journal de Rouen* announces that Napoleon III. has contracted a loan of seven million francs with some of the most important London houses. One clause in the contract gives his ex-Majesty the right of increasing the loan to fifteen million francs, on the condition of giving the bankers three days' notice. The lenders have no other guarantee than the chance of Napoleon III. remounting the throne of France. The *Journal de Paris* says that this news, incredible as it may appear at the first glance, is not impossible, as it is well known that the English dearly love speculation. The Tichborn affair, adds the writer, has furnished us with a proof of that.

Rochefort and Grousset are now said to be not transported after all, but to be remaining not transported after all, but to be remaining in Rochefort roads. Rochefort's sister and daughter and Grousset's father visit the prisoners daily. It is reported that Thiers is about to commute Rochefort's sentence to imprisonment in some fortress in the south of France.

The death is announced of Robert Swift, the oldest American merchant in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies. Mr. Swift was a native of Philadelphia, and was a brother of ex-Mayor John Swift.

After many years of hope deferred, New York is, at last, to see the Shakespeare monument adorning the Central Park. The twenty-third of May is to be the auspicious day, though why, after so many years of preparation, it could not have been dedicated upon the poet's birthday, the twenty-third of April, is a hard to see. Bryant is to be the orator of the day, and the ceremonies will also include an oration by Edwin Booth, and music by Thomas's orchestra and various singing societies.

One of Baltimore's loveliest belles has just made a runaway match, to the intense delight of the gossipers. A sympathizing chronicler says that the bride "left behind a disconsolate little poodle to mourn the pangs of unrequited love."

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

CROP ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., May 11, 1872.

I have been through several townships in this county, and find that so far the fruit is safe, with the exception of a few early cherries here and there, which have suffered with the frost. The grain has been frozen out in a great many places, and will perhaps yield half a crop. The drouth is commencing to do a great deal of harm, many springs failing and a great scarcity of water prevailing. Oats are coming out very nicely.

The wheat crop throughout Mercer county looks well, and entirely sets at rest the alarm about a failure, so prevalent a few weeks ago.

The Meadville *Journal* says: The winter crop looks well in most places in this county, the hard frosts having benefited rather than injured the soil. From present appearances the apple crop will be abundant in this section this season.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Considerable anxiety is manifested by our farmers in relation to the present hay crop. They fear the dry weather will make it a short one.

The fruit prospect in Indiana county is said to be first rate.

The Chambersburg *Repository* estimates that the wheat in Franklin county will fall below half a crop this year.

The prospect for a fair average crop of wheat in Cambria county is said to be very favorable.

The Connellsville *Monitor* says: From present indications, the people of this county have great reason to rejoice. As far as heard from, the refreshing rains have greatly revived the grain and pasture fields. Should the weather prove as favorable for the future as in the past, we will have good crops.

The Somerset *Herald* states that the frost has killed the peaches in that vicinity.

Preparing to Bolt.

[From the New York Standard.]

A report comes from Washington that Hon. David A. Wells and several other engineers of the Cincinnati Convention will soon publish a letter repudiating the Greeley-Brown ticket. Mr. Wells was sponsor for Charles Francis Adams. He and his free trade associates were mainly active in getting the convention together. They had the support of the *Evening Post*, which, from the first, has declined to swallow the monstrosity concocted by Fenton and the Blair family, who seized the control of the convention. Greeley and Protection for New England and Pennsylvania and Brown and Free Trade for Missouri, may do to mark the triumph of the politicians who shuffled the "Liberal" cards and moved the "Reform" pawns in the Cincinnati game, but after the voters have all summer in which to study the trick, it is hardly probable they can fail to see the mockery and hollowness of the combination by which Senator Fenton proposes by the aid of the Blairs to "beat Grant." That "Liberal Reform" combination is but a "good-enough-Morgan till after election." It is even now appearing in its true character.

Greeley Can Never Receive Democratic Support—His Record Objectionable.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The selection of Mr. Greeley places an impassable barrier between the Liberal Republicans and the conservative masses of the country. He can never receive the support of the Democratic party or any respectable number of its members. The men or clique in our ranks who would foolishly endeavor to bring about such a consummation would be crushed to atoms. His record as a bold, vindictive and uncompromising Radical is too fresh in the minds of the people to make him in any sense a popular candidate; and he and his followers must be content with the strength they will have in their own household, and not expect to gain any accessions from the Democratic or Conservative ranks. If, through patriotic or prudential motives, there has been in the past any disposition shown by a portion of the Democracy of the Union to yield to the pressure of events and accept the action of the Liberal Republicans, the course of the Cincinnati Convention has put that question beyond all discussion. It is now, we rejoice to say, among the things that were.

The Latest Democratic Card.

[From the World of Saturday.]

For our part we have frankly avowed our strong preference for a Democratic ticket, and we have ascertained that we are supported in this preference by a large proportion of the ablest and coolest of our party leaders. On the composition of the ticket there is considerable diversity of opinion; but the sounder judges incline to regard ex-Senator Hendricks as the fittest man to be placed at its head. The second name has been little talked of, but if we were to suggest one it would be Judge Church of this State. Hendricks and Church would make a strong ticket. We do not believe that any ticket could be put into the field by any party which would command so large a measure of public confidence as Hendricks and Church. Democrats should take time to consider, they should weigh the situation well before making up their minds to support men who do not represent their principles.

The wool business is attracting much attention in Ohio, and great expectations of high prices for the ensuing clip are entertained. A sale of three thousand fleeces was lately made in Harrison county at eighty cents per pound.

How Not to Die.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defense—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adopted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiosity in medical literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities. In fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL,
PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

WHALE OIL SOAP,

CARBOLIC SOAP.

POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORO,

For Killing Bugs on Rose Bushes.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

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ALLEGHENY CITY.

Ladies' Underwear

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Offer a Full and Complete Line of

Ladies' Muslin, Linen and Cambric

UNDERGARMENTS,

OF

Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques, Skirts, &c.

Also, every description of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

GAUZE, GOSSAMER AND MERINO

Vests, Bodies and Drawers,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of French and German

CORSETS,

All Grades in stock at all times, at LOWEST PRICES.

EMBROIDERED PLAIN AND LACE TRIMMED

CORSET COVERS

Latest Styles of Hair Cloth and Steel Spring

Bustles, Hoop Skirts, &c.,

NOW OPEN AT

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RETAIL,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

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TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Just received, another lot of Silk and Linen

FANS,

Beautiful styles and in great variety.

A Complete Assortment of the Newest Styles of

PARASOLS,

With Tourist and ordinary Handles.

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT

Contains all the Newest Styles of LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, of White Lawn, Black Lawn, Buff and Gray Linen, Striped Seersucker and other materials, all made up in the best style.

Dolly Varden Polonaises.

Misses' Suits, in White Pique, Braided, Buff, Linen and Cambric, Braided.
White Pique School Dresses.

At Prices to Suit All Customers.

POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST LUMBER

IN THE CITY.

HOOP, JONES & CO.,

FLOORING 65 SIDING
DOORS and SASH.
STICKING 67 PICKETS

Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

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Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage

HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,

NO. 107 WOOD ST.,

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Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., rendered at No. March Term, 1872, in said Court, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on THUR DAY, May 30, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain L. I. of Ground and its appurtenances, situate in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, county and State aforesaid, fronting forty (40) feet on the southwardly side of Locust street, between Muttenberger and Gist streets, and thence extending back a uniform depth, of the same width eighty (80) feet, to property of James R. Glass, and adjoining on the southwardly side property of A. G. Culbaugh, and on the eastwardly side, property of David M. Clelland, and having thereon erected one two-story Brick Dwelling House of 4 Rooms.

Terms of Sale—Cash in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court. F. D. GEIST,
Administrator of Henry Eburg, Jr., deceased.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, used as sentiment.
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.
TOPS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

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DRY GOODS.

TO THE

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Silks,
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Dress Goods,
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Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants. The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.

Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the

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And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.

We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

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BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

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MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

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Tapestry and Body Brussels

In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

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New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

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WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

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I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

LINOLEUM,

MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

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Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re

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Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 13, 1872.

Our greatest local weather authority has been watching the flight of the birds and the clouds, and augurs a season of drought and many fires. The Somerset fire, singularly enough, comes on the heels of this opinion. The incident, the condition of our water supply, and the probability of a dry season suits cautious property holders to stretching the renewal day of their insurance policies. As insurance inter sts are almost vital as banking, large amounts being invested in the capital stock of our local companies, and a much larger amount being dependent in matters on the good management of these companies, it is somewhat surprising to see the lack of interest and information on the part of the general public on the subject of insurance; it being a fact at many persons, if called on to state where their insurance is placed, would have to examine their policies before they could state.

—The effort to establish here an insurance company with a large cash capital, whose circulars, with a long list of strong names attached as incorporators, were distributed some months ago, seems to have died out. The names appearing on the circular did not appear so freely on the subscription list of stockholders. Such an institution ought to succeed here, and deserves the support of the business community. But we put in our insurance system is seldiness and stability, and underwriters uld not hesitate to make rates sufficiently h both for safety and for profit, and to ct any business that would tend to ken their financial stability. The ing public have learned that in the long cheap insurance, like all other cheap cles, is flimsy and don't pay.

he dividend announcements of most of insurance companies at their annual ings shows an economic and successful agement, and that they meet all the reements that the most cautious insurer ask.

t we think a statement of the condi- of the business of all the companies uld be made more frequent, not only by e whose charters require such publica- but by such as are not legally bound to).

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the wing quotations of Government s in New York to-day, as furnished by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
bonds of 1867	113¾	.....	113¾
bonds of 1868	113¾	.....	113¾
Bonds of 1865	113¾	.....	113¾
Bonds of 1865, new	113¾	.....	113¾
Bonds of 1862 (new)	115¾	.....	115¾
Bonds of 1864	116¼	.....	116¼
Bonds of 1868	116	.....	116
	111¾	.....	111¾
	111¾	.....	111¾
ury 6s	113¾	.....	113¾

We note sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s 3; Allegheny County 5s, 78½; Allegheny ty 6s, 93. Pittsburgh 5s, 75 bid; do 6s, d.

Exchange is again ruling at the usual —nominally par—with some indica- of a surplus, with a corresponding ity of bank notes.

The following table shows the prices of ry stocks, gold, etc., at the various sess of the New York Stock Exchange g the day:

	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
g 15, 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Union Tel.	.....	75¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
pref.	.....	90¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Express	.....	47¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
argo Ex.	.....	47¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mates Ex.	.....	47¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
ck Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
ntral scrip	.....	92¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
	125	125	125	125	125	125
Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
& Northw'n	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
pref	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
pref.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Wabash	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Wabash pref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
& Miss.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Jersey	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Wheel & Nick.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
ney Coal	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
wells	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
le Mail	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
arolina	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
arolina, 6s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾

ssrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- f the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active

ntral	87¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
ed Rts	89¾	North Penn's R. R.	59¾
Narrigan	40¾	Philadelphia & Erie	30¾
	47¾	Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
& Alley R.	43¾	Reading	93¾

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Domestic dry goods were quiet to-day. There was a moderate demand for staples. On most grades rates ruled firm, but those classes influenced by the printed cotton trade were dull. A number of lots have taken place in Pepperell and other standard sheetings; Manchester, Amoskeag & Freeman's prints are less firm, and are no lower than last week. Ginghams are in good demand. Woolen and worsted buyers still and few winter orders are taken. Shawls and to a modery fancy makes are principally Spun cottons of every kind are brisk, and is greater than the supply.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13. Beeves dull; sales of 1,200 head; Pennsylvania extra Pioneers, 8 western at 7½@8c; fair to good 6@7½c; common to ordinary 5@6c. Sheep moderately active and firmer; sales of 5,000 head at 5@7c per lb. Hogs dull; 2,400 head at 5@7c per lb. Cows dull; 100 head at $40@$70 per head.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—There are various theories to account for the large advance in wheat and flour. Some attribute it to a "bull ring" in Chicago and elsewhere in the west, who have combined together for the purpose of getting up a "corner" in the market. Others again assert that the unpromising prospect of the coming winter crop and the backward state of the season, hindering the farmers from getting in their spring crops, has much to do with the present scarcity of wheat. We incline to the latter theory. Granted that at present the wheat crop does not look favorable, and that rain is badly needed, it does not follow that plenty of wheat is not stowed away in the granaries. Small rivulets combined constitute large streams; and may it not occur that the farmers having placed their seeds in the ground, will find time—after viewing the improved condition of their winter crops—to ship their surplus wheat to market, and thus counteract any bull movement that may be on foot in the west. This is all fair, and there has been a large advance in wheat and flour, and the indications are that the top prices have not yet been reached. We have canvassed the market pretty thoroughly to-day, and report our information below. Receipts are light, and nominal rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—The season is fast drawing to a close. The receipts are light, being only 32 bbls. A strictly choice apple commands $5 50@6 50 per bbl; common to fair, $3@5 25.

ASHES.—Soda ash, common, 5¾@6c; refined 6¾ @7c; caustic soda, refined, 5¾@6c; bleached crude, 5½@c; pots, 10@c; pearls, 11c.

BUTTER.—Receipts 75 packages. Market dull. We are reported sales choice roll 26@30c ₩ lb; fair to medium 20@25c; common sales.

BEANS.—There is more active demand for prime white navy at $3 10 ₩ bushel; common and mixed, $2 @$3.

BROOM CORN.—Prime is held at 7a8c ₩ lb.; common 5a6c. Market inactive.

BEESWAX.—Dull and more active with sales as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $3 75; common $2 50@3 00.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ½ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The only change we have to note is in dried beef, which has advanced from 17 to 17½c. All others are unchanged and steady. Following are the ruling quotations: canvassed hams 15½@16c; sugar cured hams 12c;sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 7c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 7½c; clear fat do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 17½c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 12c; lard in tierces 9½c; do kail bbls 10½c; do buckets 11c. Receipts unusually heavy with cars and wheat, has also advanced; car sold at 63a 65c; shelled 61a63c; the market favors holders, and will be no doubt make good use of the rise. Rye firm with plenty of buyers at $1 00@1 05 per bush. Barley—The supply for sale is small, with no leap' an occasional sale of spring at 75a80c; fall 80a85c per bushel.

HAY.—Receipts falling off and prices are firmer. We are reported sales at $26@30 for baled, on wharf. Loose—The demand is light, with sales 72a 75c for 20c ₩ lb; 77a 80c for 25c.

HIDES.—There is a more active demand at 2½@ 2¾c.

HONEY.—The market is not active and prices are unchanged 9c ₩ lb, in small lots.

HEMP.—Market quiet; sales rough Kentucky at $160 ₩ ton; dressed $240; manilla $240@$250.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra is held at 85a90c; No 2, 65a68c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80a85c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2@2 25; Kelley's $1 75; Belfast white $1 40.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45 @1 60; fine middlings chopped feed, oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

SKINS.—We are reported the following as the ruling of the week market: Clover $6 25@6 50; timothy $2 25@3 50; flax seed $1 90.

POTATOES.—Peach blow car lot sold at 60c; stores 75 to 85c per bu-h.

RAGS.—Country mixed at 4a4½c.

SALT.—Car load $2 85; store $2 90.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee made at 45@c ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8a8½c ₩ lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Sales of Monongahela rectified 92@c 61 00; proof rectified $1 60a1 65; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 a8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was not an active one. The excitement that was the feature on Saturday did not extend any further. Buyers yesterday were not inclined to pay previous prices. On the other hand, holders were not disposed to make concessions. In the absence of sales we can only furnish the nominal quotations:

CRUDE.

Spot was held at 10¾c; May 10¾c; S. O. till July 10¾@10¾c; S. O. till July 11¾c; Parker's Landing $3 95. At the close the market offered weak.

REFINED.

The market was a shade easier; holders, however, were not disposed to make concessions. We quote for eastern delivery as follows: Spot 23½c; May 23½c; June 23½c; July 24c. We did not learn of any transactions.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—*Market heavy.* The market on both roads closed firm, with a slight advance on the opening price. We quote the following sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	2 90
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 92½
3,000 bbls upper road, S O 2d quarter	4 05
1,000 bbls upper road, S O after May 20	4 05
1,000 bbls upper road, B O 1st 5 days	4 30
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	4 00
500 bbls lower road, regular	4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 00

NEW YORK, May 14, closing 12th.—There is again a large business in refined; the demand is good and the market strong and closed at 24¼c. For short distances the sales foot up 12,000 barrels, May and June, at 24c; 1,000 bbls for May 24¼c; 1,000 bbls first half June 24¼c; 1,000 bbls for July 24¼c; 2,500 bbls high test 24½c; 2,500 bbls do 24¾c. Crude in tank first, closing at 13¾c, with sales of 10,000 bbls on private terms. Cases are firm at 29¼c. Philadelphia delivery: market higher and active; sales 5,000 bbls refined at 23¾c; 1,000 bbls at 23½c; 1,500 bbls at 23¾c, and 9,000 bbls for June at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—*Market quiet;* S. W. 23¾@23¾c; crude, 12½c; cases 29c; sales none; futures June 23¾c; July 24¾c.

OIL CITY, May 13.—*Market quiet;* ordinary, 9¾ lower road, $2 95@47 gravity at 9¾ Tity $4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 13.—*Market quiet at* $2 95. No sales to quote.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—*Market firm at* $4 99. No sales reported.

OIL CITY, May 13.—*Market quiet at* $4 10@4 15.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Spot 24¼c; June 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Spot 23¾@23¾c; June 23½c; July 24¾c; crude 12¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B B. Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	314
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	456
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	256
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	222
Hutchinson & B	American Oil Works	222
J Bushnell	Eagle Oil Works	222
J Bushnell	Vesta Oil Works	330
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	314
T P Miller	Fairview Oil Works	462

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Peerless Oil Works	314	Vesta Oil Works
Eagle Oil Works	222	Fairview Oil Works
Model Oil Works	444	American Oil Works
Crystal Oil Works	222	
Total		2,666

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 11, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 856 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brandt & Wagner, 507 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Jacob Spear & Co, 209 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

I. Irwin & Co., 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

I. Irwin & Co., 258 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 201 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 209 bbls to Warden. Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 417 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Hungerford & Works, 892 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

John Meyer & co, 164 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

I. Irwin & Co, 393 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 456 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 250 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 504 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

R. Shoffstick & Logan, 256 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total..... 5,916

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-eight cars; twenty-nine of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. The offerings were more common than last week's cattle. The market opened up a little slow, but purchasers becoming aware that prime stock was not in great supply grew more active and prime stock, if not too heavy, sold well. The more common grades sold slower, and dragged a little toward the close, and we believe a few tail ends were left over. The prices obtained were pretty good, being a shade higher than last week, but still not good enough to do the droverss any good. We have not all complaining of a hard market. This can be accounted for by the cattle costing more at Chicago than last week, while the advance here was not sufficient to balance that at Chicago. Butchers this week are very hard to sell to, and it requires considerable "chin music" in order to effect sales; pork shoulders, sides and hams are so very cheap, that it is hard for butchers to trade the money out of the beeves. They say while it is no trouble to sell the best cuts of beef, the boiling meat they cannot sell at anything like a fair price, on account of the cheapness of pork. We are not of their opinion that cattle will come down or salt meats go up until the values get nearer together, as trade cannot long exist as at present. When hogs were selling two years ago at $10 to $11 ₩ 100 lbs, butchers found no difficulty in selling boiling meats. In order to show the depression in the trade we give the following, and vouch for its correctness: A butcher of Allegheny, finding his stock of boiling meat increasing and not selling, packed and sent two barrels to Baltimore for sale (couldn't sell here at all), and it sold there for about 4c ₩ lb; after expenses were paid he had nothing for his meat, and has come to the conclusion that it is not profitable to ship to Baltimore at the present time.

Stockers.

The receipts of stock amounted to 4 loads as will be seen by arrivals below. The cattle were not offered in the market, having been bought by the shipper, Mr. A. Brawly at Chicago and shipped to Washington county. A fair number of buyers were here but as no cattle were offering, they went home empty handed. Buyers are coming to the conclusion that no cattle will be brought here unless at prices that will justify shippers in purchasing. We heard of several parties willing to go as high as $5 25 for straight stockers but as sellers did not agree to furnish them, we infer they cannot be brought here to sell at their price.

Prices.

Following are about the prices at which the different grades of cattle sold: Extra, 1,200 lbs bullocks at and smooth, $7 25 per hundred lbs; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 90; good, 1,100 lbs cattle, $6 50 to $6 60; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $6 50; common cattle, $5 25 to $6 00; bulls, stags, cows and heifers, $4 00 to $5 50.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards, as reported by Mr. Barker, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
A. Brady, from Chicago (stockers)	1
S. Truman, from Chicago	1
S. Krauss, from Chicago	1
Hoffman & Bro, from Chicago	1
Holmes, L. & Co., from Chicago	1
Mayer, Levy & Co., from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro, from Chicago	1
Hazlewood & R., from Chicago	1
Grimes & Hunter, from Chicago	2
E. Katz, from Chicago	1
T. Lowenstein, from Chicago	1
Rothschild & H., from Chicago	2
Keifer & Byer, from Chicago	3
Greenwald & K., from Upper Sandusky	1
W. Baum, from Londonville, O	1
John Fisher, from Orrville, O	1
G. W. Hershey, from Orrville, O	1
A. Gatchell, from Canton, O	1
C. F. Lahlin, from Canton	1

Cattle Sales.

Following are the sales of cattle as reported by the different dealers:

Wm Moonshine sold 17 Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50@6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Byers retailed 2 cars cattle from Chicago at prices from $5a7 ₩ 100 lbs.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 25 Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 50a7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

S Lowenstine retailed 2 cars Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 50a7 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

Harteroad & Blackstone sold 32 Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 50a7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro retailed 1 car load cattle from Chicago and Ohio at prices ranging from $6 25a7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

S Trauerman sold 36 Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50a7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hoffman, Lahr & Co. sold 33 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to 7 00 per hundred lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 20 Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to 6 00 per hundred lbs.

Rothchilds & Hartman sold 2 cars' Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to 6 90 per hundred lbs.

G. W. Hershey sold 2 cars of cattle from Orrville, Ohio, for $6 25 per hundred lbs.

J. Lobeman sold 49 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to 7 00 per hundred lbs.

J. Zeigler retailed 2 cars cattle from Ohio and Chicago at figures from $6 00 to 7 00 per hundred lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 1 car Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 50 to 7 00 per hundred lbs.

M. Varner sold 32 head cattle from Chicago, at prices ranging $6 to 7 25 per hundred lbs.

J. Neely retailed 2 cars Ohio cattle at figures from $6 50 to $7 per hundred lbs.

L. Shamberg sold 19 Chicago cattle at prices from $6 37 to $6 60 per hundred lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 19 Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $6 87 to $7 50 per hundred lbs; also 25 Illinois cattle from $6 25 to $7.

E. Kahn retailed 9 cars cattle from Chicago, at prices ranging from $6 to 7 25 per hundred lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale was larger than for some time past, amounting to between two hundred and fifty and three hundred head. The offerings consisted of wool and clipped sheep and lambs. Some of the sheep were quality, and the lambs as a general thing not so good. Dealers say that the lambs this season are not doing so well as last, and that it is pretty hard to get a bunch of good lambs or good sheep. The market was active, and some sales were made as high as $10 25 ₩ 100 lbs for prime 92 lbs wool sheep. Clipped ranged from $5 50 to $7 50 ₩ 100, according to quality, &c.; lambs from $9 to $9 50 ₩ head.

SALES.

Following are the sales as given by dealers from which the reader can gain a fair idea of the state of the trade:

J. F. Neely retailed 90 head clipped Beaver county sheep at prices ranging from $5a6 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. Wood and sold 17 head Ohio wool sheep at $6 50 ₩ 100; also, 17 Ohio wooled, averaging 90 lbs at $9 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Adam Eckert sold 37 head Butler county lambs at prices ranging from $5a6 per head.

J. McMillin sold 25 Butler sheep (wooled) at 5c ₩ lb.

Also, 42 lambs from $2 00@3 25 per head.

W Tigmes retailed 47 head Beaver county lambs $2 75a3 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Schelin sold 17 Butler sheep (wooled) at 5c ₩ lb; per head; also, 57 sheep at $4 per head, and 10 extra wool at $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Schelin & Fleemer retailed 125 head clipped sheep from Butler county at figures from 4a6c ₩ lb.

J Beeler sold 56 clipped from $5a7 ₩ 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat closed dull; No 2 spring opened at $1 06, closed at $1 04¾, spot; seller June sold at $1 03¾; closed at $1 06. Corn dull; No 2 nominal at 34¾c, spot; 48¾c, seller June; rejected, 44¾c; rejected 49c. Oats firm; No 2 38¾c. Rye dull; No 2 nominal. Barley quiet; No 2 fall 70½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 83½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $12 80 for spot; $12 90 seller June. Lard firm; no sales. Bulk meats unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton more active; middling uplands 25½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $7 30a7 60; common to good extra $7 65a8 25, extra Ohio $8 25a10 60; St. Louis $8 75a11 75. Rye flour at $5 25a6 25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 89c. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 Chicago spring in store $1 07; North-west club $1 12¾. Rye firmer; western $1 05a1 05¾. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; western mixed 47¾a48½c. Oats firmer; western 36a37c; Ohio 37a40c. Eggs dull; western 14¾a15½c. Hay quiet; shipping $1 70a1 80. Hops unchanged. Pork in fair request; $14 15a15c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a8¾c; Cuba 8¾a8¾c. Molasses quiet; Cuba 35a36c. Rice quiet at 8¼@c. Cut meats firm; pickled 12¾a14c; refined 24c. Turpentine firm at 35a36½c. Pork firmer; new mess $15 50a15 75; prime $14; prime mess $13 25; mess August $14 25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders 8¾a8c; hams 13¾a14c. Middles quiet. Lard steady No 1 to prime steam 9¾a9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; new 26a31c. Cheese quiet at 14a16c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—With a total of 9,950 cattle for the week ending to-day, against 8,100 last week and 4,500 for the corresponding week of 1871, 2,000 at Communipaw, 117 at One-hundreth street and 7 at Weehawken, trade was slow but prices firm at about 4c advance from Friday. The sales of last Monday have not been reached, nor are cattle quite sold off. The weather is cool and favorable, with a fair quality, some of the Texans fat, and selling at 11¼c; scarcely anything went below 11c, with fair at the good to prime at 11¾@12¼c; a few choice at 12¾c, with the average scant 12¼c. Sales 8 cars Illinois, 14 do Pennsylvania, 58 do 8 cars; 8 cars stillers, 63, cow, 55¢; live at 4¼a4½c; 2 cars Illinois at 195 3a4 45¢c.

Sheep—Total 11,900, and only 13 cars to-day; prices steady, with a firm tone. Sheared are selling at 6¾a7½c; 1 car prime Ohio wool 92 lbs sold at 10½c; sales 5,000 lbs refined at 23¾c; 1,000 lbs at 23½c; mostly from Jersey. State lambs are beginning to come forward.

Hogs—For the week 43,500, against 38,800 last week; receipts to-day 100 cars. After great depression the market is a shade stronger, dressed selling at 5¾a 5¾c; live at 4¼a4½c; 2 cars Illinois of 195 3a4 45¢c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Tobacco active and unchanged; light sales. Bagging quiet; 2 lbs hemp, in small lots, 17c; 1¾ lbs 16½c; 1½ lbs 16c. Bacon stronger. Flour firm and quiet; extra family $6 00 in large lots. Corn firm and quiet; white shelled 61c; mixed 60c; other grain quiet. Mess pork quiet and firm at $12 75, cash. Bacon in fair demand; held at 15¾@17¼c. Bulk meats in moderate demand; shoulders 4¾c; sides, clear rib, 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Whisky firm at 86c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Cotton steady; low middling 25¾c. Flour firm; family $9 in a 9 50. Wheat firm; red $2 05a2 10. Corn active and advanced; car 55c; sold 56c. Rye firm at $1 04@1 06. Mess pork firm at 45a46c. Groceries unchanged. Mess pork firm; city packed sold to the ring at $14 00, cash; regular $13 99. Lard quiet at 8¾a8¾@c. Bulk meats firm at 45a46¾a6¾a6½c. Bacon firm at 5¾a7¼a7¾c. Whisky dull at $4 00@$25; receipts 2,400. Whisky firm at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 13.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 5a6c; No 2 white Wabash $2 00; extra white Michigan $2 06. Corn firm and 1c higher; high mixed 56c, 56@c; low mixed 56c; yellow 56@57c; white 60c. Oats firm and 1c higher; No 1 47¾a48½; No 2 45½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No 1 for winter, $2 10; No 2 held at $2 00; at close of market easier. Corn firm at 60c; oats firm; No 1 58c. Refined petroleum unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour dull; XX $7 00a8 00. Wheat dull; No 1 $1 09; No 2 $1 03. Corn firm; No 2 39¾c. Corn firm: No 2 mixed 48¾c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 76c. Rye firm; No 1 89c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Sugar quiet; inferior 6c; good to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9¾a10c. Molasses—Receipts small; inferior 25c. Whisky dull at 93a 95c. Coffee 19¾a20½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 13.—Flour firm at $10 50 for choice white. Wheat excited and higher; extra $2 22 asked. Corn firm at 58c. Oats firm at 48c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton firm; sales 1,700 bales good ordinary 20¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—Cotton firmer; low middlings 22¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—Cotton dull; low middling 22½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 13—P. M.

Money easy at 5a6 per cent. in the morning, and closed firmer at 7 to 7 per cent. gold.

GOLD.

The course of speculation in Wall street was influenced greatly by Washington and London telegrams on the treaty question. Gold weak and lower, opening at 113¾@113¾, and closing at 113¾a 113¾. Loans were from flat to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $87,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher during the afternoon.

Coupons 1881	118¾	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113¾	Coupons 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	116¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	117¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	New 5s	111¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and nominal.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	68	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	49¾	North Carolinas, new	34
Virginias, new	53		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks have been strong and active, with Pacific Mail and Panama as chief features. The former advanced 5¾ per cent., and the latter 4 per cent., amid great excitement. The remainder of the list sympathized and advanced from ¾ to ¾ per cent. The bears have covered a few of their shorts to-day, but dealsted when they found stocks advancing so rapidly. Carriages, Mail, Western Union and Quicksilver were the exception of Union Pacific, which declined on unfavorable news from Washington in regard to the collection of a portion of the accrued interest by the Government.

Western Union..... 75¾ | do pref'd..... 80
Quicksilver..... 42 | Toledo & Wabash..... 76¾
Adams Express..... 95 | do pref'd..... 96
Wells, Fargo & Co..... 85 | Fort Wayne..... 96¾
American Express..... 74¾ | Terre Haute..... 23
U.S. Express..... 73¾ | do pref..... 50
Pacific Mail..... 82 | Chicago & Alton..... 117
New York Central..... 97¾ | do pref..... 119
Erie..... 19¾ | Ohio & Mississippi..... 34¾
do pref..... 39¾ | Panama..... 237
Lake Shore..... 115¾ | Illinois Central..... 137¾
Cleveland & Pitts..... 92¾ | Union Pacific..... 39
Northwestern..... 77 | C. P. Bonds..... 102¾
do pref'd..... 90¾ | Quicksilver..... 22¾
Rock Island..... 112¾ | Del., Lack. & Western. 116¾
N. J. Central..... 109¾ | Hartford & Erie..... 10
St. Paul..... 60¾

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Flour less active; low spring and Wisconsin $8 00a8 50; Minnesota $9 00a 10 00. Wheat demand good 2cstate and western red ₩ bush $2 08. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; mixed western 52a53c; yellow 53a54c; white 55c; mixed 52a54. Whisky firm at 88½.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Java	May 15	Liverpool,
Idaho	May 15	Liverpool,
City of Bristol	May 16	Liverpool,
Nevada	May 16	Liverpool,
City of Montreal	May 18	Glasgow,
Ville de Paris	May 18	France,
Republic	May 18	Liverpool,
Atrato	May 18	Liverpool,
China	May 22	Liverpool,
Manhattan	May 22	Liverpool,
Russia	May 24	Liverpool,
Calabria	May 25	Liverpool,
Transylvania	May 25	Glasgow,
Ceramic	May 25	Liverpool,
Wisconsin	May 29	Liverpool,
Abyssinia	June 1	Liverpool,
Pereire	June 1	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., May 13, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 62 at 6 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 13, 1872.

River stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 60 at 5 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 13, 1872.

River five feet and falling slowly. The Express departed for Park

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Correspondence Submitted to the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1872.

Message on Emigration.

The President is preparing a message upon the subject of emigration, calling attention at length to the impositions, extortions and cruelties practised upon this class, and suggesting the importance of legislation at the present session.

The Tariff and Internal Revenue Taxes.

The decision of the House to close the debate on the tariff on Thursday is regarded as pretty certain to secure an early adjournment. Mr. Dawes intends to move to strike from the internal revenue bill all taxes except whisky, malt and spirituous liquors and tobacco, and to collect taxes on these by stamps, and in such a way as to do away with nearly all the machinery of the internal revenue service.

Postal Telegraph Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations have authorized Mr. Palmer to report the postal telegraph bill. It is a modification of the Hubbard plan.

Board of Visitors.

Following are the civilians appointed on the board of visitors to the Naval Academy for the coming examination: C. C. North, Esq., Judge Franklin J. Moses, Hon. Thomas C. Jones, Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, Col. W. D. Wickersham, Prof. A. S. Chapin, Hon. Nathaniel Niles.

A Special Cabinet Meeting

was held this morning, to decide upon the final disposition of matters connected with the Washington treaty already in possession of the Government. After a session lasting about two hours, it was finally agreed that the President should lay before the Senate the correspondence that had already passed upon the subject, together with such other information as might be necessary to guide that body in its deliberations thereon. Late in the afternoon the President forwarded a short message with accompanying documents. These principally consisted of the correspondence between the two governments relative to the subject matter of the differences, and that relating to consequential damages. The whole thing is very voluminous, and will make a printed book of several hundred pages. The correspondence submitted brought the case down to Saturday. The Schenck proposition is in substance the fourth rule as telegraphed in these dispatches last night. It is expected that the Senate, from information now before it, shall indicate a willingness to ratify the supplemental treaty; that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and Secretary Fish will be authorized to conclude a formal treaty, and that it will be at once placed before the Senate for action. The general impression to-night is that such treaty as the Executive Department may deem necessary will be ratified by the Senate, but enough of the correspondence was not read to enable many Senators to make up their minds. Immediately after the recitation of the message from the President the Senate went into executive session. Mr. Sumner took the floor, and after reading Schenck's latest dispatches, moved that the doors be thrown open and that the whole subject be considered in the same open way it was in the English parliament. In support of this motion he made the same speech in substance as he did one year ago, when he asked that the whole Senate deliberations upon the treaty might be made open. Without taking any action upon Sumner's proposition, it was ordered that the papers should be confidentially printed, with the understanding that if the English Parliament should make them public, the injunction of secresy should be removed here.

THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, in Session in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Methodist Conference reassembled this morning in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Bishop Ames presiding. At the suggestion of the Bishop the day appointed for memorial services for deceased brethren was changed from Friday, May 18th, to Saturday, May 25th. The change was made in the hope that Bishop Janes's health would enable him to be present.

A series of resolutions signed by fifty-eight names were read. They defined the Methodist idea of the Episcopate, that it is not a separate order of ministry, but only a part of it raised to a superintendence that gives no special power; that as far as possible, incumbents of such superintendencies should be relieved from all non-episcopal work; that they should have sufficient emolument paid by the church generally to relieve them of the necessity of holding charges. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Messrs. Weiseman, Punshon and Southerland, fraternal delegates, were given an opportunity to say a final farewell to the Conference. Short and appropriate farewell addresses were made by the gentlemen.

The book agents at New York and Cincinnati were directed to send approximate returns of the extent of the publication of the *Advocate*, *Quarterly* and *Methodist* for the information of the special book committee.

Brother Bryce, of Iowa, offered a series of resolutions touching the Book Concern frauds, stating that the investigation revealed an alarming extent that there is a disposition to cover up wrong practices in the management of the Book Concern and screen the guilty. They demand a full, fair and impartial investigation, without regard to parties concerned, and insist that suitable punishment shall be meted out to any found guilty, to the end that in this affair the motto may be, "First pure, then peaceable." The resolutions were tabled. After some unimportant business, the Conference adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1872.

MUSICIANS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Musicians' National Association of the United States was held to-day at Steinway Hall, A. C. Hill, presiding. Delegates were present from the principal cities, and the proceedings were harmonious. The meeting will be held in Cincinnati. The Secretary of the Navy is to be memorialized to prevent government bands from interfering with the business of musicians.

On motion of Mr. Harkness, of Philadelphia, Franz Abt was invited to the meeting, and received with great enthusiasm. To-night a monster serenade was given at the Grand Central Hotel. To-morrow will be devoted to boating. The officers for the next year are U. C. Hill, President; George Endriss J. H. Rosewald and Herman Scholes, Vice-Presidents; J. Orr Finnie, Secretary, and J. W. Jost, Treasurer.

NEWS BOILINGS.

The body of a man named Ward, a clerk at Stewart's, who disappeared March 1, has been found in North river. Ward had evidently been murdered and robbed.

Judge Leonard, appointed a Supreme Court Justice in place of Judge Cardoza, took the oath to-day.

Rochester, who caused the arrest of Mike Hayes on a charge of killing James O'Donnell in 1857 failed for the eighth time to appear when the case was called for trial, and Hayes was discharged on his own recognizance. This is probably the end of the case.

Commissioners of Public Works Van Nort and the venerable Josiah Macy are dangerously ill.

The widow and daughters of General Anderson have arrived from Europe.

A dispatch from Scranton says the Moosie powder mill at Gibsonburg, Luzerne county, Pa., exploded this morning. The woods for miles around are on fire.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer southerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness for Tuesday from the Western Gulf to the lakes, with threatening weather and probably areas of rain from the Maryland Valley to the upper lakes; a rising barometer, generally clear and pleasant weather and westerly to northerly winds from Florida to northeast ward over the Middle and New England States, the latter shifting to easterly and southerly over the lower lake region; an area of low barometer is apparently advancing eastward toward the northwest. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for Lakes Superior and Michigan on Tuesday.

The Disturbance at Lake Superior Copper Mines.

DETROIT, MICH., May 13.—The *Free Press* will publish to-morrow the following dispatches, showing the gravity of the situation at the Calumet and Hecla copper mines, in Houghton county, on Lake Superior:

HOUGHTON, May 13.—Gov. Baldwin: The situation is alarming. Will want more than one company. Please use all possible dispatch. BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

HOUGHTON, May 13.—Gov. Baldwin: The rioters have rescued prisoners from me and taken arms from my men. Want troops very badly. We are overpowered.

BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

The company of one hundred regulars, under command of Maj. Kinzie Botts, that left Detroit Sunday morning on the steamer Atlantic, were detained upwards of twenty-four hours by the steamer getting aground near Elk Island, in the St. Clair river. The Atlantic got off and departed on her voyage at nine o'clock this morning. Should the disorder increase a company of State troops will be sent to the scene of the difficulty.

The Kansas Senatorial Election Bribery.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, May 13.—In the suit between Senator Caldwell and Burke, former editor of the *Bulletin*, in the District Court of this county, to-day, three witnesses swore that Senator Caldwell subsidized the *Bulletin* at the recent Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroad imbroglio with the city of Leavenworth, by paying it $2,000. It was proved that Caldwell paid that paper $1,000 to support his election to the United States Senate. Caldwell now brings suit to recover the money. The evidence is most damaging to Caldwell.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage May 13, 1872.

	Cents.
J. Benedict, Utica, N. Y.	3
Geo. Cannon, Harrisburg, Pa.	1
Miss Maggie Gillfillen, Upper St. Clair, Pa.	3
Aaron De Haan, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Mrs. T. H. Ritchards, Southbridge, Mass.	3
Thomas Hughes, Osceola, Pa.	3
William Little, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Thomas Renif, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
James D. Robinson, New York, N. Y.	3
A. Rodgers & Son, Wheeling, W. Va.	3
E. H. Swinney, New York, N. Y.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

May 13, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	15.11	0	0	0	10
Cincinnati, Ohio.	10.0	0	7	0	6
Davenport.	6.7	0	2	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	5.5	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	3.1	0	0	0	11
Nashville, Tenn.	—1.11	0	0	0	5
New Orleans, La.	4.3	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.6	0	0	0	2
Shreveport, La.	10.6	0	0	0	5
St. Louis, Mo.	16.6	0	9	0	0
St. Paul.	14.8	0	5	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.		0	0	0	4

NOTE: Nashville—Depth above or below standard. New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise—Fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

The Sewickley Water Supply.

The citizens of Sewickley met on Saturday evening last for the purpose of taking some action relative to securing a better water supply for the borough. The citizens are compelled to depend on wells and cisterns for their supply, and frequently during the summer months the wells become almost dry and the supply sometimes is entirely exhausted.

At the meeting two suggestions were made. One was to erect water works and a reservoir on the hill back of the town, where, it is said, the numerous springs run sufficient water to supply the whole borough. It was asserted by those who claimed to know that water sufficient could certainly be obtained from these springs to keep a four-inch pipe continually full, which would be more than ample to supply the borough. Others at the meeting did not think these springs would be as productive as claimed, and therefore suggested another plan. This was to adopt the Holly-system—that of erecting a water works at the river bank, doing away with a reservoir, procuring the water from the river, which is forced by the engines through the pipes with sufficient velocity to throw a stream of water from a fire-plug through a hose to the height of an ordinary-sized house, thus not necessitating the purchase of any fire-engines. Both plans were freely discussed by the meeting, and a committee of five, of which Col. Samuel McKelvy is chairman, was finally appointed to inquire into the relative merits of each and report as to which would be the most feasible one. When the committee is ready to report another meeting will be held to take some definite action in the matter.

A Change.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Guardians of the Poor held a special meeting. Mr. W. H. Patterson, Superintendent at the Farm, presented his resignation, which was accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman for the able manner in which he had conducted affairs at the Farm. Mr. Patterson goes to Cleveland, Ohio, to take charge of a similar institution.

Mr. Moses Chess was elected to succeed Mr. Patterson, after which the meeting adjourned.

Alleged Garroters.

Last night Charles Hile and Michael Graham were arrested for assaulting and robbing a man named T. Smith, in front of the Union Depot. The defendants are accused of garroting Smith, and relieving him of a watch and other valuables. John Brooks, who was in the neighborhood, saw the transaction, and will appear and testify at the Mayor's hearing this morning. Officers Colton and McMullin effected the arrest.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COULTER AND CAVITT, the oarsmen, have departed for Philadelphia.

HON. WILSON MCCANDLESS and daughter have left on the steamer Juniata, yesterday, for Cincinnati, on a pleasure trip.

ANTON OSCHE, charged with disorderly conduct at the Union Depot, was sent to jail for ten days by Mayor Blackmore.

AND NOW it is stated that the key of the box on Penn avenue and Seventeenth streets was not deposited in the Tenth Ward Bank.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS left the city yesterday morning, on the steamer Juniata, for a brief trip, with the hope of recruiting his health.

THE Home for deaf and dumb children will receive the proceeds of the lecture on Deaf Mute Instruction, at Library Hall, next Thursday evening.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named Long, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Thos. Cavanaugh.

IT was the Lead Works of B. L. Fahnestock & Co. which were destroyed by fire on Sunday, and not those of another firm in the same business.

THE strike at the gas works has been amicably arranged, the company agreeing to pay the workmen $2 40 per day, and so systematizing the work as to do with less employes.

BERNARD CARROL made an information before Alderman Taylor, charging Patrick Clare with the laceny of a forty-dollar silver watch. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

GUSTINE KESTLING appeared before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, and charged Miller Clark with the larceny as bailee of $53, collected on a judgment note. The defendant was held for a hearing.

THE party we mentioned yesterday as having fallen over an embankment on Troy Hill, Sunday afternoon, had so far recovered yesterday morning as to be able to walk to his home. His name was Jacob Ehman.

LOUIS BECHT had one of his feet crushed yesterday on the West Penn Railroad. The injured man was crossing the track in front of an approaching train when the accident occured. He was taken to his home in Sharpsburg.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of James L. Early, charged by Dennis McGrady with aggravated assault and battery. Prosecutor alleges that defendant struck him on the head with a moulder's hammer, breaking two of his fingers.

ELLEN GIBSON, a servant girl employed in a family on Sherman avenue, Allegheny, was arrested on a charge of larceny, having relieved a man named James Conway of his pocket book containing thirty-five dollars. The accused entered bail for a hearing.

HENRY H. JOHNSTON appeared before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, yesterday, and lodged complaint against Emil Engle for assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck him, and then ran after him with a knife. Warrant issued.

NICH. MCHUGH made an information yesterday before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Jas. Fitzpatrick with malicious mischief. The defendant is accused of breaking a meerschaum pipe, valued at twenty-five dollars, the property of the prosecutor. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY morning C. H. Nahmohauser instituted a suit against a Mrs. Senate for keeping a ferocious dog. The prosecutor alleges that Mrs. Senate's dog, on Saturday last, demolished a young St. Bernard dog belonging to him. A hearing has not yet been had in the case.

THE Board to examine applicants for admission to the West Point Military Academy, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will hold another meeting at the Western University at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Applicants for the Naval School must not be less than fourteen nor more than seventeen years of age; those for West Point from seventeen to twenty-two.

YESTERDAY W. C. McCarthy lodged an information before Alderman Strain against Jacob Smith and Frank Shrimp, two of his employees, for larceny as bailee, alleging that they had swindled some of his customers by overcharging them, alleging to him that they charged but the usual rates, and kept the surplus. Warrants were issued.

IN yesterday's COMMERCIAL the particulars of a stabbing affray which occurred, Saturday evening, on Chestnut street, Allegheny, by which August Bowers received severe injuries, were given. One of the parties, William Kennewey, implicated in the stabbing, was arrested yesterday, and after a hearing was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

YESTERDAY morning Mayor Blackmore gave a hearing in the case of Teddy McCarthy and the other, the arrest at the fire on Sunday has been referred to. He fined the prisoners fifty dollars and costs each, and all paid the required money. It seemed from the evidence that Teddy was the least to blame of the party.

YESTERDAY morning a bed in the "Old English House," kept by Thomas Dugan, at the corner of Twelfth and Liberty streets, caught fire, and the flames communicated to the building. An alarm was sounded, and the engines of the district appeared promptly. The fire was soon extinguished. The principal damage was by water.

LAST evening, Mrs. Margaret Silver, proprietress of a saloon on the corner of West and Second streets, Allegheny, had a hearing before Mayor Callow on four charges, viz: selling liquor on Sunday, without license, to minors, and keeping a disorderly house. The charge of selling liquor on Sunday was afterward swithdrawn. The accused was held in five hundred dollars bail on each charge.

A COLORED woman residing on Robinson street, Allegheny, died a few days ago under very singular circumstances. For some time past she had been in the habit of painting herself with white lead, so as to conceal the fact that she was of African extraction. Long indulgence in the dangerous habit had thoroughly saturated her system with the poisonous ingredients that make up the composition in question, and for thus violating the laws of nature, she died as stated.

A NUISANCE exists at the intersection of Cassett and Liff streets, which, if not remedied soon, will be made the occasion for calling an indignation meeting, in which the Street Commissioner and Health officers will come in for a full share of censure. There is a pond on one side of Cliff street, which, although bad enough, is tolerable, while on the other is a declivity over which dead dogs, cats, and even hogs are thrown, and suffered to putrefy in the sun. The stench arising from these decomposing carcasses is intolerable, and the health of the neighborhood is endangered. The Board of Health and Street Commissioner are both been notified, but each shifts the responsibility. The citizens are determined to hold somebody responsible.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Sundry Petitions, Resolutions, &c.—The Water Commission—An Attempt to Change the Location of the Proposed New Reservior—The Pennsylvania Railroad Tracks, &c.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch convened shortly after two o'clock, President Gross in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Riddell asked leave to read a resolution which require Councils to adjourn at 3:30 P. M. Lost.

A petition was offered providing for the protection of firemen while on duty. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Petition for water pipe on Spring alley. Water Commission.

Petition and ordinance authorizing grading of Cedar alley. Street Committee.

Ordinance authorizing the erection of iron clad addition to the mill of Kloman, Parks & Co. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the erection of an iron clad by Fred. Schoss & Co. Wooden Building Committee.

SANITARY MEASURES.

Resolution to have the city placed in proper sanitary condition and the provisions of the Registration act strictly enforced, and requesting the Board of Health to cause an immediate examination of the various filthy places in the city and pledging Councils to provide the means necessary to accomplish the desired end. The resolution passed.

Petition for gas on Rural avenue. Gas Committee.

Petition for the location and opening of Street in the Twenty-first ward, parallel with Penn avenue. Survey Committee.

Petition for gas on Lincoln avenue. Survey Committee.

Resolution for special committee to consider with the City Engineer and prepare a general sewerage plan of the city; the committee to consist of two from Select and three from Common Council.

Discussion on the resolution ensued, and it was laid over under the rules.

Jacob Lauer, petition for privilege to erect an iron-clad. Wooden Building Committee.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wainwright reported from the Market Committee for April:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$3,864 87
City hall	120 00
Fifth avenue	172 12
Ninth ward	166 00
Total	$4,477 99

EXPENDITURES.

Diamond market	$ 576 33
Ninth ward	35 00
Fifth avenue	180 00
Total	$ 791 33

Accepted and filed.

The Road Committee reported the expenditures for April (heretofore published), and also that they had awarded the contract for the Walnut street bridge to James Downey.

Report of viewers on opening of Fillmore, from Craig to Neville street. Adopted.

Report of viewers on opening of Walnut street, from Roup street to Shady lane. Adopted.

Report of viewers on grading, &c., of Penn avenue, from Forty-fifth street to city line. Laid over.

Mr. Burgwin called up the resolution providing for a plan for a system of general sewerage for the city.

An extended discussion ensued, which was taken part in by Messrs. Liggett, Burgwin, Riddell, McCarthy, Chalmers, Burgwin, Smith and others.

Mr. Herron offered a substitute providing that a special committee and the City Engineer and City Solicitor prepare an ordinance providing for a general sewerage plan. Withdrawn.

After some discussion Mr. Herron moved that the City Solicitor, in conjunction with the City Engineer, be instructed to prepare a topographical map providing for a general sewerage plan. Passed.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Resolution relative to a park at the Point; report of viewers on re-grading of Forty-fourth street; do on petition of Water street; resolution relative to cards for floor of Council Chambers, to City Hall for dressing rooms, &c., &c.; petition of T. H. Rabe relative to pile to water course; resolution relative to redistricting of the Central Board of Education; reports of sundry committees; ordinance relative to vacating a portion of Locust avenue (laid over); petition of Fortman & Moehler for pay for board walk; ordinance for crossing in front of new City Hall; ordinance relating to vacation of Locust street, adjoining property of Daniel Kinzer (laid over); ordinance repealing an ordinance for paving Avery and Eighty-third street; ordinance for grading, &c., of Twenty-fourth street from Liberty street to Penn avenue; petition of A. S. Scheid for re-payment of assessment for grading, &c., on Mahan street. All were disposed of in business, not otherwise noted, was concurred in.

Mr. Morrow offered a resolution requesting the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the proposed action of a portion of Locust street. Passed.

Mr. Pearson offered a preamble and resolution providing for the abandonment of the land purchased from James McCully, C. B. Neely and Lockhart & Frew, (they having appealed from the report of viewers,) and the purchasing of property near Verona Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for water works purposes, stating that it would save at least one million dollars to the city, and also allow the commission an opportunity to obtain purer water.

After considerable discussion the paper was laid on the table by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Aiken, Chambers, Fridag, Herron, House, Jones, Litzell, Lloyd, McDonald, Morrow, Murray, O'Neill, Rafferty, Seely, Smith, Thompson and Gross, President—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Chalmers, Hunter, Jeremy, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, Montooth, Neely, Pearson, Riddell, Shipton, Wainwright, Zern—15.

Messrs. Burgwin and Laufman were excused from voting.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, W. B. Negley, Esq., was called to preside *pro tem.*

THIRD WARD POLLS.

Mr. Sims presented an ordinance to change the place of holding elections in the Third ward, from the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street to the Controller's office, in Municipal Hall. Passed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE STREETS AND RAILROADS.

Mr. Verner, from the Street Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing the city to contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for changing the public travel on and across said rail road, within the city limits and to and from the Union Passenger Depot, but be made more secure.

The ordinance recites the powers conferred upon Councils to vacate streets, etc., and then provides for entering into a contract with the said railroad company, wherein are contained the following stipulations:

1. The company to construct a substantial bridge over Ellsworth avenue, Shady Lane, Roup and Thirty-third streets—the bridges now at grade—the tracks—the bridges to be at least thirty feet in width. Also, to lower the grade of the tracks three feet between Station street and East Liberty road, and Roup street, so as to give better headway for trains at the bridges on Penn avenue.

2. To rebuild the bridge on Penn avenue and Centre avenue, over the company's tracks.

3. To lay the Fourth and Fifth avenues to pass under the tracks by a tunnel—the company to construct the wingwalls and approaches.

4. Lang avenue, Putnam street, Hiland avenue, when open, shall pass over the railroad, on bridges at least thirty feet wide—Putnam street not to be opened through the stock yards while the property is necessary for the business purposes of the company. Thirty-third street to pass over the tracks by a bridge, extending from the south line of right of way of the Railroad Company to the north line of boundary street—said bridge to be aligned with an avenue on the east side, thirty feet wide, extending along the north line of Boundary street until the grade of said street shall be reached—said avenue not to exceed ten feet in the hundred, and the ground occupied by said approaches to be provided by the company.

5. The company to widen Sassafras alley, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets, to fifty feet, by extending the same northwardly twenty-six feet, and to grade the same to conform to the grade of a bridge to be constructed by the company of iron, of at least thirty feet wide, beginning at a point on Sassafras alley midway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, and to connect with Liberty, with Brereton and Jones avenues, by said bridge, at a point one hundred feet from Ferguson street—the company to construct retaining walls and abutments.

6. On the completion of said bridge, the city shall vacate Twenty-eighth (or Morton) street, from Sassafras alley to Ferguson street; also, Lumber street, from Liberty to Ferguson; Twenty-ninth, Thirty and Thirty-first add Thirty-second streets, from Sassafras to Ferguson, and Ferguson, from Lumber to Thirty-second street.

7. The city to vacate Washington, from Liberty to Fountain, Grant, from Liberty to Seventh, and all streets, alleys and lanes, within the triangle formed by Liberty, Seventh, Cherry alley, and the line of Grant street, the company to construct a bridge eight feet in width, for foot passengers, over the tracks and premises of the company, to Liberty street, and at their own expense widen Cherry alley twenty feet, making it forty feet; and widen Seventh avenue, on the northwardly side, between Cherry alley and Grant street, and within one year, or sooner, to remove all rails from Liberty street crossing the approaches to Union Depot, except the main tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the main tracks now used to and from Duquesne Depot.

8. The city to maintain the superstructure of all overhead brides, and part of the public highways, and the company to maintain the abutments and support thereof. The city not to open, within the present or future limits of the city, any street or public way which shall cross the railroad at grade.

The ordinance having been read, Mr. Verner asked its reference to the Street Committee.

Mr. Burgwin objected, inasmuch as the Street Committee had jurisdiction only over streets in the old city. There were several other committees equally interested in the matter. He had heard it said that the railroad company intended to spend $2,500,000 in these improvements. He was therefore willing to meet them in a proper spirit, but there were propositions in the bill he would oppose as long as he was on the floor of Councils.

Mr. Sims said he had a rge remonstrance against some of the proposed changes and suggested that the ordinance be laid over.

Mr. Oliver moved that the ordinance be referred to the Committee on Streets, Roads, Surveys and Railroads, to examine and report.

Mr. Watson moved to amend by having the bill printed in the official papers. The amendment was accepted, and the ordinance was so referred.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions were presented and referred: For water pipe on Spring alley. For remonstrance against grade on Fifth avenue; for grading and paving Devilliers street; for grading and final hearing on Liberty street; for grading and paving of Bank street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-eighth street.

Mr. Duff, application from Wm. H. Lowe, attorney for a gentleman offering to lease old City Hall, for five years, at $2,600 per annum. Referred to Market Committee.

Mr. Watson, an ordinance for grading and paving Thirty-eighth street, from Penn avenue to Iron City Park. Passed.

Also, petition for grading and paving Fairview alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. R. H. Negley, petition for fire-plug at corner Penn and Hiland avenues. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Mosely, petition to open an alley from Meadow to Findlay streets. Passed.

Mr. Kohne, petition and ordinance for grading Hazelwood avenue, from Monongahela river to Four Mile Run road. Passed.

CONCURRENCES.

Common Council concurred in following business of Select: Ordinance permitting Joseph Negley to construct a frame addition at No. 515 Penn avenue. Report of Water Committee, April 29th. Report of Superintendent of Water Works for 1870 and 1871. Report of Assessor of Water Rents for 1870. Report of viewers on opening Roup street, from Whitehidden street to Shaler street.

WATER STREET.

Mr. Oliver, an ordinance for the regrading and repaving of Water street, from Smithfield to Ferry streets—the pavement to be of wood. Passed.

GRANVILLE STREET.

The report of viewers on opening Granville street laid over a last meeting, was called up and referred back to the viewers.

IRON CLAD.

Mr. Kurtz; an ordinance permitting Samuel Mitchell to erect an iron clad stable on Twenty-first street, between Smallman and Railroad streets. Passed.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Mr. D. L. Fleming; report of Committee on Claims and accounts, relative to claims of John Wamhoff and George Noian, for damages. The committee reported adversely to the claims. Report accepted and recommendation approved.

STREET LIGHTS.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, presented the following business:

Bill of W. J. Matthews, for serving notices. Passed.

Ordinance for a sewer on Thirty-sixth street, from Butler to Allegheny river. Passed.

Ordinance changing grade of Race street, from Penn avenue to Butler. Passed.

Ordinance for two feet iron pipe sewer on Spring alley, from Eleventh to Twelfth street. Passed.

Ordinance opening Jones avenue, from Arch street to Brereton avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Twenty-eighth street. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Twenty-ninth street. Passed.

Report of viewers on opening School alley. Referred back to viewers.

Report of viewers on Third avenue sewer, from Market street to Chancery lane. Approved.

MONONGAHELA WHARF.

Mr. Carroll presented report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee. Expenditures for April, $263 12, receipts, $2,500. Accepted.

Mr. Oliver asked the Chairman of the Wharf Committee why it was the coa boat men were permitted to occupy nearly the whole of the channel way.

Mr. Carroll replied that the matter was in the hands of the City Solicitor, and until an opinion was received from him the committee could not state exactly what their powers in the premises were.

Mr. John Fleming stated that the proper way to have the channel kept open was to make complaint to the United States Marshal.

Mr. Oliver suggested that if this course was open the Wharf Committee should act accordingly.

REPORT OF SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. John Fleming, report of Survey Committee, with the following business:

Ordinance authorizing the straightening of Fifth avenue, from second angle east of Brady street to a point near Craft's avenue. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the relocation of the center line of Fifth avenue, between O'Hara street and angle near Shady lane. Passed.

Ordinance widening Fifth avenue from Brady street to second angle east of Brady street. Passed.

Proposed change of Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, cutting off three angles. Approved.

Plan of lots known as the "Rich Plan," in the Twenty-first ward. Approved.

Plan of lots in the Eighteenth ward, being part of the "Mowry Homestead." Referred back to the Committee, objections having been made to the narrowness of the streets and alleys marked on the plan.

CONCURRENCES.

Common Council concurred with Select in the opening of Thirty-third street, from Liberty to Herron avenue; also, in ordinance to grade and pave the same. Ordinance authorizing an addition to the works of Kloman, Parks & Co. Report of Street Committee. Amendment to rule 2d, section 2d.

DIVISION OF TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Mr. Barr presented a petition to divide the Twenty-second ward into two election precincts. Also, an ordinance to divide the same. Petition received and ordinance laid over, a motion to suspend the rules having been decided in the negative.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Campbell moved the reconsideration of the ordinance passed at last meeting for the opening of Valley street, from Fortieth to Forty-second street. Agreed to, and ordinance referred back to Street Committee.

BOUNDARY STREET.

Mr. Oliver, a communication from the City Attorney, notifying Councils that proceedings had been entered for the vacation of a portion of Boundary street, extending from Fifth avenue to Bayard street, and if there are any objections to such vacation exception should be filed before June 1st. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Duff, a resolution authorizing the Water Commission to add six lengths of water pipe on Wylie avenue, at the east end thereof, so as to cross Centre street. Referred to Water Commission.

Council then adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—Mr. Sidney Marlowe as Richelieu.

There was a large audience present at the Pittsburgh Opera House last night, to witness Mr. Sidney Marlowe's impersonation of "Richelieu." Those who attended for the purpose of judging of Mr. Marlowe's abilities as an actor were unanimous in giving him credit for his effort; and among the critics present we may enumerate W. D. Moore, Esq., Jos. Cohen, Esq., Josiah Cohen, Esq., His Honor Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, Alderman Guyan McD. Irwin and a number of others, who, in the course of time, now and then drop into a theater. One and all were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Marlowe surpassed their most sanguine anticipations, and indeed displayed some talent capable of more than usual acknowledgment. Particularly did Mr. Marlowe win his audience in the scene where he did "draw the awful sword for the Holy Church around *Julie de Mortimar*, in his scene the gentleman's business was original. Where Forrest, Booth and others of our great artists, with a wave of the hand, describe the "awful circle," Mr. Marlowe simply lifted the cross and hain from his own neck and placed it on the neck of Julie. The out-door scenery of the drama admired the "point" and correspondingly applauded it. Altogether Mr. Marlowe made a decided hit and convinced his friends and admirers, as well as the public generally, that he is possessed of talent, which, if properly schooled, would place him in the front rank of the profession. That such can be the affirmation is the hope of his many friends in this vicinity.

"Peril" To-night.

This evening Miss Phillis Glover, supported by the stock company at the Pittsburgh Opera House, will appear in Mr. Barney T. Campbell's comedy of contemporaneous society, entitled "Peril; or Love at Long Branch." The piece will be mounted with the liberality and attention to detail which mark the management of this theater, while the cast will be the strongest judicious possible. As showing the estimation in which Mr. Campbell's production is held since its first appearance in this city, we quote the critic, we reproduce the following from the Chicago *Tribune*: "The play is certainly a very fine one. It is full of interesting incidents and situations, which, although not in all cases strictly original, are most cleverly worked up, the complications being evolved naturally and logically, and without resort to forced expedients. The dialogue is crisp and neat throughout, and there is a great deal of it—that is, many of the characters are strongly drawn, and by their aid is most naturally portrayed a most striking picture of modern society."

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

As we predicted, this theater was crowded last night on the occasion of the first appearance of Simmons & Slocum's capital minstrel organization. The programme, a most excellent one, was rendered to a nicety, and dance on it was so well rendered as to reap a rich reward in applause. Mr. Frederick's solo and sweety as ever crossed the rosin—all the "sadt chorusses" better than those of last evening. The audience was large and appreciative. Many things done by the troupe deserve special mention, had we space. They appear in an entire change of programme this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The new company at the Penn avenue theater had a full house to cater to last evening, and gave thorough satisfaction. Many of the artists are specially adapted to their lines of business. An early call is necessary to secure a seat.

Amusements Elsewhere.

Miss Annie Adams has made a great hit at Deagle's Theater, St. Louis.

"Sinbad the Sailor" is the blonde attraction of the Lydia Thompson troupe at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia.

Kitty Blanchard, once a very popular soubrette, is now the wife of McKee Rankin and the mamma of two charming daughters. "Miss" Blanchard was also a great favorite in this city.

The "Lady of Munster" and "Seven Sisters of Baltimore" are doing a fine business at the Holliday, with the charming Hand Sisters as the star attractions.

The Wyndham Comedy Company having surrounded all rivals, have the field to themselves at the Globe, Chicago.

Percy Roselle, the boy actor, is a strong card at the Academy of Music, Cleveland.

The "Sea-romance of Egypt" will hold his rova others at Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, on May 20th.

YESTERDAY Ellen Welsh appeared before Alderman Taylor and charged her husband, Joseph, with aggravated assault and battery. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Frequent and Destructive Fires.

Within the past forty-eight hours or so several fires have taken place in this city, by which much valuable property was destroyed. The loss at Fahnestock's White Lead Works was alone over $150,000. By the Second avenue fire, which took place on Sunday morning, several dwellings were burned, the contents of which lost almost everything. But for the timely discovery of the East Liberty fire, an entire block would doubtless have been laid in ashes. With such destructive fires in progress all around the public press every day, it seems strange, indeed, that any will remain uninsured. Delays are dangerous, and we advise all our readers to lose no time in procuring a policy in a safe and reliable home company. Such an one—and there is none better—is the Ben. Franklin, No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.

The Great One Price Hat House.

Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, sell all goods on the one price system.

Business Men

Should pay particular attention to the inducements offered by the sale of the well known "Mowry Lots," It has been subdivided into lots. These lots front on Butler street and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Great sales on Wednesday and Saturday, 15th and 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Plans can be seen at the office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets.

Chocolate.

Have I quart good milk boiling; grate a piece of chocolate 5 inches square; mix it with a little cold milk; stir it gradually, and boil 4 hour. This is a good recipe for making chocolate, and if you want the best sewing machine made, buy the Improved Elliptic Lock Stitch, 19 Fifth avenue.

More than one Merit.

An article composed of many parts and intended to do various kinds of work, must be of but small value when it claims but one merit, and more particularly when that merit is *cheapness*. Some sewing machine agents are now very persistently informing the public that their machine has this quality! The Light Running Domestic possesses many merits, not the least important of